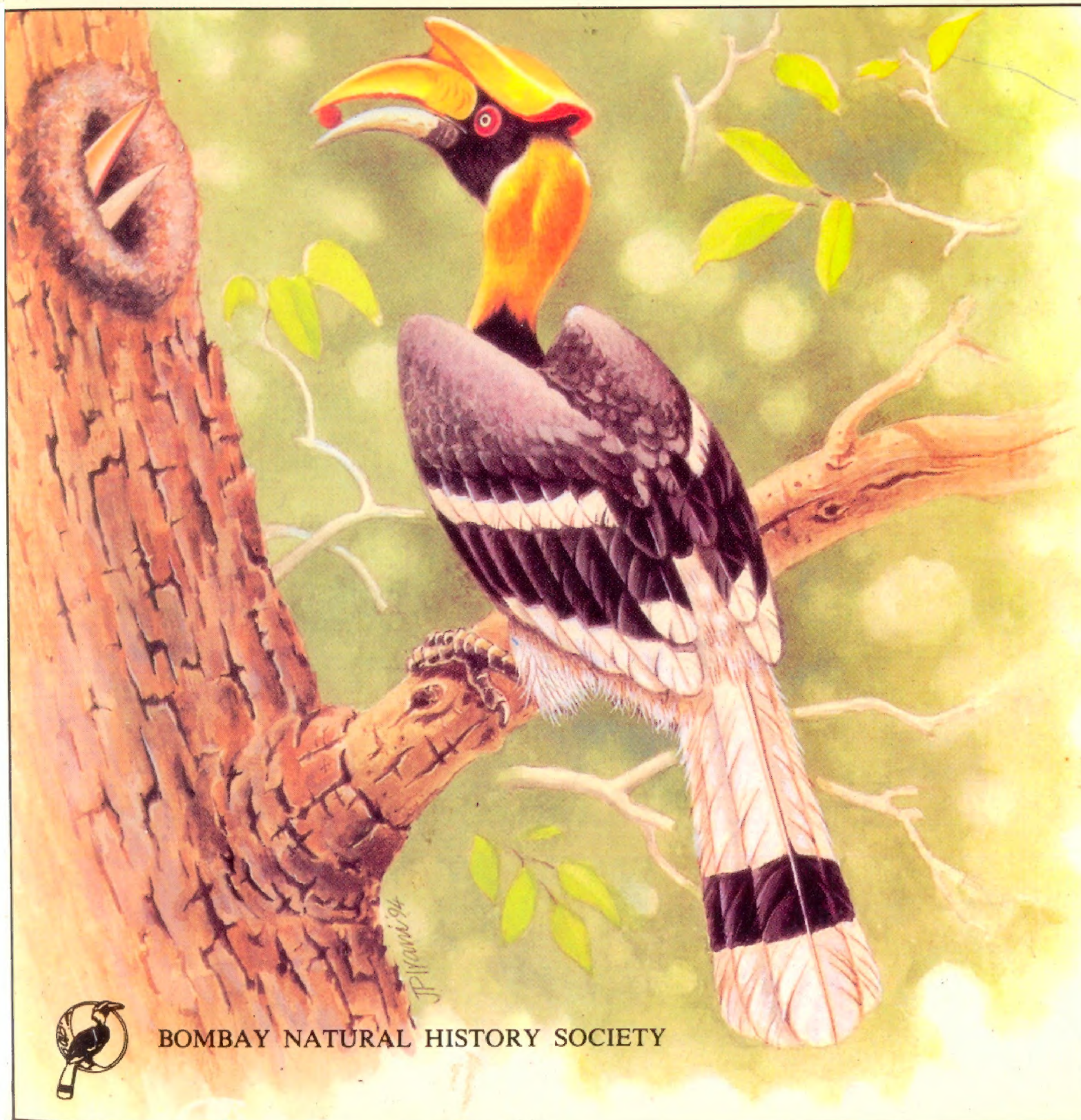




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STANDARDIZED ENGLISH NAMES OF THE BIRDS
OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT - A PROPOSAL

EDITORIAL

The controversy of avian common name changes has generated heated debate. Many talk of the futility of such an exercise as there are scientific names to clarify what species of bird is being referred to. Some cite the antiquity, history and tradition of these names for preserving them. Admittedly, the whole genesis of our year long exercise on this subject (see *Buceros* Vol. 2, No.4), evolved due to these reasons - we felt alarmed at its implications. But alas, after a study of the matter, we have turned partial 'converts'!

If one looks at the bird books of the Indian subcontinent through the ages, one realises that there was no real uniformity in avian common names. Changes took place from Jerdon (1862-64) to Oates & Blanford (1889-98), Baker (1922-30), Ali & Ripley (1968-75, 1983) and Ripley (1982). Ali & Ripley's later edition of the *Pictorial Guide* (1995) had even adopted some of the new names! Bird publications of the different countries of the Indian subcontinent (e.g. Henry 1971, Inskipp & Inskipp 1985, Roberts 1991, 1992, Kotagama & Fernando 1994 and Wijesinghe 1994) have also been using different names for their birds. Another problem was that Ali & Ripley's *Handbook* had names for the races and not species – following the pattern of the earlier books – and it was only in Ripley's *Synopsis* that the names of species were given. The second edition of the *Handbook* (Vol 6-10, but not Vol. 1-5) has ideally omitted the racial names, as in the *Synopsis*.

In the past few years, enormous changes have taken place in the taxonomy of birds, turning the classification topsy-turvy. Though the DNA technique of classifying birds (Sibley, Ahlquist & Monroe 1988, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Sibley & Monroe 1990, 1993 and Sibley 1994) is not beyond criticism, many agree that what is necessary is adoption of more modern methods in that field - thus, it appears that the old classification technique is now history. Any

further changes that may occur will be based on improvements and further work on the DNA technique alone. Thus, we have adopted this classification order.

These developments necessitate changes in the common names of birds. Additionally, many of the names which were apt during the earlier days are unsuitable now, due to new records of the species from other areas (in the case of regionally based names) or where new races or populations were discovered that did not have the prominent feature of the race it was named after (e.g. absence of crest or colour in a certain part of the body). Now that English is becoming more and more the *lingua franca* of the world of science and since there are only a manageable number of 10,000 odd species of birds in the world, standardisation of common bird names becomes useful for ornithologists, especially birdwatchers, wildlife officers and policy makers, who are ill at ease with scientific terminology. Citing the existence of scientific names as a reason for resisting change is illogical.

We have received more brickbats (many of them most deservedly!) than bouquets for our *Buceros* issue on bird name changes, but we accept all equally in true scientific spirit. The objectives of this exercise were to analyse the name changes suggested, look into possible reasons for these and judge if they are valid. And, as a follow-up, get responses from those concerned with Indian ornithology on our draft and incorporate them into the final document. All these objectives have been achieved. We have to initiate steps to see that the views of the Indian (read Indian subcontinent) ornithologists are considered for the standardization of avian common names being undertaken by a committee of the International Ornithological Congress. This document is thus being sent to the IOC committee - let us hope for the best!

COMMON ENGLISH NAMES OF THE BIRDS OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

The newsletter *Buceros* (Vol. 2, No. 4) of the ENVIS (Environmental Information System) Centre at the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) had an in-depth discussion on the issue of the recent common English name changes of birds of the Indian subcontinent. Subsequent to that, we had short-listed 25 ornithologists associated with Indian ornithology for their opinions on the list of avian common names proposed by us for the Indian subcontinent. Of these, we have had responses from some of them as follows (in alphabetical order):

Aasheesh Pittie, Birdwatcher's Society of Andhra Pradesh and co-author *Nomenclature of Birds of the Indian sub-continent*; Lalitha Vijayan, Ornithologist, Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology & Natural History; Lavkumar Khachar & Lalsinh M. Raol, Birdwatchers, Gujarat State, India; M.K. Himmatsinhji, Birdwatcher, Gujarat State, India; Mihir Devare, Birdwatcher, Maharashtra State, India; Pamela C. Rasmussen, Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A and co-author of the forthcoming, *Birds of South Asia*; Rishad Naoroji, Ornithologist, India and author of the forthcoming *Indian Birds of Prey*; S. Alagar Rajan, Scientist, BNHS; Saraswathy Unnithan, Scientist, BNHS; Shahid Ali, Ornithologist, Maharashtra State, India; Siraj A. Taher, Birdwatcher's Society of Andhra Pradesh; S.W. Kotagama, Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka; Taej Mundkur, Wetlands International, Asia-Pacific and co-author *Wetland Birds of Asia*; Tim Inskipp, Oriental Bird Club, co-author *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region, Birds of Nepal*; T.J. Roberts, author *Handbook of the Birds of Pakistan*; T.W. Hoffmann, Ornithologist, Ceylon Bird Club; V. Santharam, Ornithologist, Madras Naturalists Society.

After a perusal and analysis of their views, we have short-listed what we feel are the most appropriate English avian common names for the Indian subcontinent (see tabulated list). This list will now be sent to the International Ornithological Congress committee, which is in the process of standardizing the list of avian common names in English for the world. On the basis of this document, we anticipate that the views of those who represent the Indian subcontinent, will be heard. To aid those who do not have the copy of ***Buceros*** mentioned earlier, we give below the important points that were discussed in the issue.

The Purpose Of Standardising Common Names

There should be no overlapping of names.

Example: The Mountain Quail in India refers to *Ophrysia superciliosa*, while in U.S.A it denotes *Oreortyx picta*. The former has now been renamed Himalayan Quail. Similarly, a species should not have different names in different countries, e.g., Broad-billed Roller and Dollarbird.

Necessitated when a species or subspecies has been split/demoted/upgraded to species/subspecies level, or when placed in another taxon after reassessment of its taxonomic status.

Example: The race *japonica* of *Coturnix coturnix* (Common Quail) is now treated as a species, with the name Japanese Quail *C. japonica*. In such cases, there can be no dispute regarding the necessity for name changes. Such changes have been taking place with regularity in bird taxonomy, as and when it was necessary.

To rectify wrong, inappropriate names or shorten lengthy names.

Examples:

Correcting wrong or inaccurate descriptive or regional names of a species. For example, giving the qualifier *Red-headed* to a species when only top of the head is red. In such cases, the names have been changed to *Red-capped* or *Red-crowned*. Or where the earlier known distributional range recorded for a species is valid no more - e.g., a species recorded earlier in the Western Ghats was later recorded from the Eastern Ghats also.

Shortening names such as Prince Henri's Laughingthrush to Henri's Laughingthrush. Deleting *Grey* in Grey Hypocolius, as there is only one Hypocolius species - use of qualifier *Grey* gives the wrong impression that there are other Hypocolius species. Or in case of unnecessary double qualifiers, e.g., Australian Black-fronted Dotterel and Small Indian Pratincole. There is only one Black-fronted Dotterel and Small Pratincole, so additional qualifiers *Australian* and *Indian* are clearly unnecessary.

To ensure the name is applicable to all the races of a species

Example: The White-rumped Magpie *Pica pica* has a black-rumped race (*bottanensis*) and hence the name is inappropriate. The new name proposed is the Black-billed Magpie - both the races have black bills. By this, the need to give names to subspecies (as was done in Ali & Ripley's *Handbook*) can be totally eliminated.

Suggestions Offered For Renaming

In addition to the above mentioned points, we offer further suggestions for the renaming exercise.

- * Traditional names, especially those that find a place in everyday life or literature, should not be meddled with, unless unavoidable. For example, two of the larger species of kingfishers of Australia are known as kookaburras. The kookaburras are so well entrenched in Australian lore, literature and song, that changing their names to kingfishers (the family to which they belong) would be uncalled for.
- * Group/family names of birds should ideally accompany the species name as far as possible, e.g., Coppersmith versus Coppersmith Barbet. This makes it easy for birdwatchers especially of a foreign country (many of whom have no inclination to learn scientific names) to easily know what kind of bird it is. For the same reason, shortening of names should not be at the expense of qualifiers useful in differentiating genera or subgroups within a group, e.g. Hill-Partridge, Pygmy-Woodpecker.
- * In cases where different names are used for a bird species in different countries, the more widely used name could be selected – unless the less common name is more appropriate. For example, in the case of the Woolly-necked Stork versus White-necked Stork, the latter name is more appropriate – the soft wool-like texture of its neck feathers can only be felt (dead birds!), while the white neck is easily seen in the field.
- * Existing alternate names (within a region) should be deleted. Examples are Black Drongo or King Crow, Crow-pheasant or Coucal, Spotted or Dusky Redshank, Cape Pigeon or Cape Petrel. In such cases, the more appropriate or sometimes popular name should be retained.
- * It is improper to change a name that had been named after an ornithologist as it is part of ornithological history, and honours the ornithologist concerned. It may be allowed in cases where another very apt name has been in use for the species elsewhere.
- * Assigning region or country based names to birds should be avoided, unless the birds are endemic to a region or largely to that region. Earlier region-wise coined names, which are no more valid after discovery of populations outside the range, should be changed.

- * The qualifier *Common* has to be used with caution, as it can be regionally biased. At the most, it could be used for a species that has a widespread distribution over countries or continents (e.g. Common Coot *Fulica atra*). It should not be used for a species that is restricted to only a region or country, with closely allied species in other parts of the world. One example is the Common Grey Hornbill *Ocyceros birostris*, which has now been renamed Indian Grey Hornbill. *Common* could also be used for a family that has very few species and one of which is much more common or abundant than the other(s).
- * Uniformity and logic in renaming is advised. For example, the White-throated Munia (*Lonchura malabarica*) is proposed to be renamed as the White-throated Silverbill. The reason given is that a similar African species is called Silverbill. However, except for two species, the other thirty odd species of this genus are called Munias and not Silverbills. It would be more logical to change the African bird's name. For the same reason, we have accepted Hanging-Parrot versus Lorikeet for our two *Loriculus* species, as the birds of these genus are called Hanging-Parrot elsewhere.
- * The coining of new names, in most cases, have followed the rules of grammar and syntax, which should be welcomed to some extent as a name is a name only. After a perusal of the different styles of use and non-use of hyphens, we feel that the following pattern is ideal:
 - a) Hyphens in adjectival cases, e.g., White-cheeked Bulbul and not Whitecheeked Bulbul. Though the use of hyphens in adjectival cases does not really make much of a difference - unless one wants to adhere to proper grammar – it is necessary when the same alphabets meet together in two words, e.g., White-eyed Babbler versus Whiteeyed Babbler. And, for the sake of uniformity, let hyphens be used in all such adjectival cases.
 - b) Hyphens are very useful and essential in the case of compound group names, e.g. Green-Pigeon, Night-Heron, Flycatcher-Warbler, Eagle-Owl. Use of hyphens in such cases makes it clear to ornithologists and birdwatchers that these are group names, and not just adjectival names used for birds. For example, by use of the hyphen in Tibetan Eared-Pheasant, one would immediately know that the Eared-Pheasant is a group name, otherwise one could presume it to be a descriptive name as in Asian Brown Flycatcher. In this case, Flycatcher is the group name and *Brown* (or *Asian Brown*) is the descriptive name. Another good example is Red Collared-Dove. If hyphens were not used (i.e., Red Collared Dove), a novice birdwatcher could imagine it as a

dove with a red collar, instead of a reddish dove of the Collared-Dove group.

Salient features of respondents' views

- * A significant feedback was from an old and well-established group of ornithologists from Sri Lanka. They were unhappy that the endemic bird species of their country which carried the tag of the island's old name (Ceylon) have now been replaced with Sri Lanka. They had decided to retain the country's old name for their bird names due to historical reasons and the charm of the old name. Respondents from Sri Lanka (and also other countries) questioned, that if Ceylon was to be replaced with Sri Lanka, would birds with the qualifier of say Burma be changed to Myanmar?!
- * It appears - our assumption may be wrong - that there is a tendency for Europeans and Americans to pass on the burden of changing names for standardisation process to others. How else can one reason their reluctance to change the name of the Woolly-necked Stork to White-necked Stork. One argument for their view is that wool is anyway white! This is not true for India at least - where we have good populations of brown and black sheep!
- * The perpetual European-American conflict comes out into the open with regard to bird names also! The Americans prefer the name of Loon, the Europeans Divers; the Americans class the smaller skuas as Jaegers, the Europeans clump all of them together under Skuas. They also insist on calling their *Icterus* and *Myioborus* species as orioles and redstarts respectively, while the rest of the world uses these terms for birds of the genus *Oriolus* and *Phoenicurus*. The Americans should accept the nomenclature being followed in most parts of the world to make the name standardisation exercise a success.
- * One of the respondents mentioned that shortening of names is a good idea but expressed the need for caution, saying it should not take away the 'substance' of the name.
- * Two respondents came out strongly against the qualifier *Common*, suggesting that *Common* be totally done away with! We do not advocate this, but add that since there is in any case an exercise to standardise names, it matters little if long established names with the qualifier *Common* are given a hard second look .

- * A respondent asks the pertinent question of some cases of use of qualifier *Eurasian*, when the species also occurs in Africa. Another did not like its overuse in the bird renaming exercise, and instead suggested the use of more descriptive qualifiers.
- * A suggestion of a foreign respondent is logical – if a species has its stronghold outside the Indian subcontinent, then the decision on the bird's name should rest with the ornithologists from the bird's stronghold area (and vice-versa) – unless our name for the bird is much more appropriate.

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FINALISED LIST OF ENGLISH AVIAN COMMON NAMES FOR THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT
PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF AVIAN COMMON NAMES OF THE WORLD

- This exercise in standardization of English avian common names of the Indian subcontinent has its genesis in Volume 2, No. 4 of *Buceros*, which should be referred to get a better idea of the need and basis of this document. It is also stressed that quite a few of our views on the subject in that volume have undergone change after incorporating the respondents’ views.
- The scientific names and taxonomic classification follows Inskipp *et. al.* (1996) - it may be referred for further detailed taxonomic discussions.
- (Syn. no.) refers to Ripley’s (1982) *Synopsis*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
Megapodidae		
* <i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i>	Nicobar Scrubfowl	Note: Separate species now from <i>M. freycinet</i> (Dusky Scrubfowl). Scrubfowl more used than Megapode. (Syn. no. 225-226)
Phasianidae		
<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>	Snow Partridge	(Syn. no.227)
<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	See-see Partridge	(Syn. no.228)
<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock	(Syn. no.229-231)
<i>T. himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Snowcock	(Syn. no.232)
<i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	Buff-throated Partridge	Partridge, not a grouse. (Syn. no.233)
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukor Partridge	Group name should follow. Chukor, not Chukar, is the correct pronunciation. (Syn. no. 234-236)
<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	All African members of the genus are called Francolins, thus reasonable to change Partridge to Francolin. (Syn. no. 237-239)
<i>F. pictus</i>	Painted Francolin	As above. (Syn. no. 240-242)
<i>F. pintadeanus</i>	Chinese Francolin	As above. (Syn. no. 243)
<i>F. pondicerianus</i>	Grey Francolin	As above. Additionally, Grey Partridge is used for <i>Perdix perdix</i> . (Syn. no.244-246)
<i>F. gularis</i>	Swamp Francolin	As above. (Syn. no.247)
<i>Perdix hodgsoniae</i>	Tibetan Partridge	(Syn. no.248, 249)
* <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	(Syn. no. 250)
* <i>C. japonica</i>	Japanese Quail	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. coturnix</i> . (Syn. no.251)
<i>C. coromandelica</i>	Rain Quail	Already an alternate name. Better than <i>Black-breasted</i> as some quails elsewhere have black breasts. (Syn. no.252)
<i>C. chinensis</i>	Blue-breasted Quail	(Syn. no.253, 254)
<i>Perdicola asiatica</i>	Jungle Bush-Quail	(Syn. no.255, 258)
<i>P. argoondah</i>	Rock Bush-Quail	(Syn. no.259-261)
<i>P. erythrorhyncha</i>	Painted Bush-Quail	(Syn. no.262, 263)
<i>P. manipurensis</i>	Manipur Bush-Quail	(Syn. no.264, 265)
<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	Common Hill-Partridge	Lives in the hills. Hill-Partridge useful in differentiating <i>Arborophila</i> . Not common really, but widespread. (Syn. no.266-269)
<i>A. rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated Hill-Partridge	Lives in the hills. Hill-Partridge useful in differentiating <i>Arborophila</i> .. (Syn. no.270, 271)
<i>A. atrogularis</i>	White-cheeked Hill-Partridge	As above. (Syn. no.272)
<i>A. mandellii</i>	Chestnut-breasted Hill-Partridge	As above, additionally, breast chestnut, not red. (Syn. no.273)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	Mountain Bamboo-Partridge	Qualifier added to differentiate from Chinese Bamboo-Partridge <i>B. thoracica</i> . (Syn. no.274)
<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>	Red Spurfowl	(Syn. no.275-277)
<i>G. lunulata</i>	Painted Spurfowl	(Syn. no.278)
<i>G. bicalcarata</i>	Ceylon Spurfowl	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.279)
<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i>	Himalayan Quail	The name Mountain Quail exists for an American species. Himalayan Mountain Quail unnecessarily long. (Syn. no.280)
<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Blood Pheasant	(Syn. no.281-284)
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan	(Syn. no. 285)
<i>T. satyra</i>	Satyr Tragopan	Already an alternate name. Well established worldwide. (Syn. no.286)
<i>T. blythii</i>	Blyth's Tragopan	(Syn. no.287, 288)
<i>T. temminckii</i>	Temminck's Tragopan	(Syn. no.289)
<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	Koklass Pheasant	Minor spelling difference, <i>Koklass</i> not <i>Koklas</i> . (Syn. no.303-306)
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Monal	Already an alternate name. Note: Not <i>impeyanus</i> . (Syn. no.290)
<i>L. sclateri</i>	Sclater's Monal	(Syn. no.291)
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	(Syn. no.299, 300)
<i>G. sonneratii</i>	Grey Junglefowl	Already an alternate name. Well established and apt. (Syn. no.301)
<i>G. lafayetii</i>	Ceylon Junglefowl	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.302)
<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	Note: Not <i>leucomelana</i> . (Syn. no.293-297 – Note: 298 deleted)
* <i>Crossoptilon harmani</i>	Tibetan Eared-Pheasant	Note: Separate species now from <i>C. crossoptilon</i> (White Eared-Pheasant). (Syn. no.292)
<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Cheer Pheasant	Minor spelling difference. Note: Not <i>wallichi</i> . (Syn. no.307)
<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Mrs. Hume's Pheasant	Mrs. necessary to let one know that it was named after his wife, not Mr.Hume - the system is such! (Syn. no.308)
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey Peacock-Pheasant	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.309, 310)
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl	Already a widely used name. Virtually endemic to India and is its National Bird. (Syn. no.311)
<i>P. muticus</i>	Green Peafowl	Already an alternate name. Much more widespread than just Burma. (Syn. no.312)
Dendrocygnidae		
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	More widely known by this name. Duck is a more general term and thus more apt. However, both names are inappropriate - neither is it the largest whistling duck nor the only fulvous one. (Syn. no.89)
<i>D. javanica</i>	Lesser Whistling-Duck	Duck is a more general term and thus more appropriate. The smallest member of the group. (Syn. no.88)
Anatidae		
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	Name shortened. Tag of <i>Stifftail</i> not used for the other stifftails. (Syn. no.123)
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	(Syn. no.87)
* <i>C. cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	(Syn. no.85, 86)
* <i>C. columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. cygnus</i> . (Syn. no.84)
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	(Syn. no.76, 77)
<i>A. albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	Distinguishes it from Lesser White-fronted Goose. (Syn. no.79)
<i>A. erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	(Syn. no.80)
<i>A. anser</i>	Greylag Goose	(Syn. no.81)
<i>A. indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	(Syn. no.82)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>A. caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	(Syn. no.83)
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	Name shortened. Name in worldwide usage. (Syn. no.75)
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	An alternate name of worldwide usage. Known as Brahminy Duck only in India. (Syn. no.90)
<i>T. tadorna</i>	* Redbilled Shelduck	<i>Common</i> is of worldwide usage, but regionally biased. Red-billed Shelduck most appropriate. (Syn. no.91)
<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	White-winged Duck	Name shortened. Tag of <i>Wood</i> not used for the other <i>Cairina</i> members. (Syn. no.116)
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	Already an alternate name of widespread use. (Syn. no.115)
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	Comes under the Pygmy-Goose group. (Syn. no.114)
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	(Syn. no.113)
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	(Syn. no.101)
<i>A. falcata</i>	Falcated Duck	Not really a teal. (Syn. no.102)
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	Qualifier added to differentiate from other wigeons. (Syn. no.103)
<i>A. platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	(Syn. no.100)
<i>A. poecilorhyncha</i>	Spot-billed Duck	Easier to say than Spotted-bill Duck. (Syn. no.97-99)
<i>A. clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveller	Qualifier necessary to differentiate from other shoveller species. (Syn. no.105)
* <i>A. gibberifrons</i>	Sunda Teal	Note: Separate species now from Grey Teal <i>A.gracilis</i> . Some taxonomists suggest <i>albogularis</i> (regarded here as conspecific with <i>C. gibberifrons</i>) as a separate species - if valid, then our bird will be Andaman Teal <i>A. albogularis</i> . (Syn. no.96)
<i>A. acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Qualifier added to differentiate from other pintail species. (Syn. no.93)
<i>A. querquedula</i>	Garganey	(Syn. no.104)
<i>A. formosa</i>	Baikal Teal	(Syn. no.95)
<i>A. crecca</i>	Common Teal	Some suggest Green-winged Teal , but too many teals have green speculum. (Syn. no.94)
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Duck	Not a teal really, so better to group it under duck. (Syn. no.92)
<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Pink-headed Duck	(Syn. no.106)
<i>R. rufina</i>	Redcrested Pochard	(Syn. no. 107)
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	(Syn. no. 108)
<i>A. nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard	Already an alternate name. Pochard (used for most members of <i>Aythya</i>) should be preferred over Duck. (Syn. no.109)
<i>A. baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	(Syn. no.110)
<i>A. fuligula</i>	* Tufted Pochard	Pochard, instead of Duck, preferred as used for many <i>Aythya</i> species. Name used in some publications. (Syn. no.111)
<i>A. marila</i>	Greater Scaup	Name in use in N. America where both species occur. Useful to differentiate from Lesser Scaup. (Syn. no.112)
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.117)
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	New record for the Indian subcontinent
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	Qualifier added to a group name (Goldeneye). (Syn. no.118)
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	(Syn. no.119)
<i>M. serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	(Syn. no.122)
<i>M. merganser</i>	Common Merganser	Should ideally be Merganser (not Goosander) as for other members of the genus. (Syn. no.120, 121)
Turnicidae		
<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	Small Buttonquail	Buttonquail is an alternate name for Bustard-quail. <i>Little</i> is used for <i>T. velox</i> . (Syn. no.313)
<i>T. tanki</i>	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.314, 315)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>T. suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	Already an alternate name. Buttonquail is also an alternate name for Bustard-quail. (Syn. no.316-319)
Indicatoridae		
<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	Yellow-rumped Honeyguide	Correct descriptive name - rump is usually more yellow than orange. (Syn. no.794, 795 -- note: 793 deleted)
Picidae		
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	Qualifier added to distinguish from the African species. (Syn. no.796-797a)
<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	Speckled Piculet	(Syn. no.798, 799)
<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	White-browed Piculet	Rufous Piculet is used for <i>S. abnormis</i> , which is more rufous overall. (Syn. no.800, 801)
<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	Brown-capped Pygmy-Woodpecker	Already an alternate name. Better to retain <i>Pygmy</i> to show relationship with other similar small species. (Syn. no.851-854)
<i>D. canicapillus</i>	Grey-capped Pygmy-Woodpecker	As above. (Syn. no.848-850)
<i>D. auriceps</i>	Brown-fronted Woodpecker	Not truly pied (more spotted rather), so tag of <i>Pied</i> wrong. (Syn. no.842, 843)
<i>D. macei</i>	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	As above. (Syn. no.845, 846)
<i>D. atratus</i>	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	As above. (Syn. no.844)
<i>D. mahrattensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Yellow-fronted</i> is used for a South American species. <i>Crowned</i> better than <i>fronted</i> as the crown is also yellow. (Syn. no.847)
<i>D. hyperythrus</i>	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.832, 833)
<i>D. cathpharius</i>	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	Name shortened. Not truly pied. (Syn. no.840-841)
<i>D. darjellensis</i>	Darjeeling Woodpecker	Name shortened. Not truly pied. (Syn. no.838, 839)
<i>D. major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Already an alternate name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.834)
<i>D. assimilis</i>	Sind Woodpecker	Name shortened. Not truly pied. (Syn. no.835)
<i>D. himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Woodpecker	Name shortened. Not truly pied. (Syn. no.836, 837)
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker	(Syn. no.855)
<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker	(Syn. no.802-804)
* <i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	* White-bellied Black Woodpecker	Its blackness is too extensive to call it only <i>White-bellied</i> . (Syn. no.830)
* <i>D. hodgei</i>	Andaman Woodpecker	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>D. javensis</i> . There is only one Andaman Woodpecker, hence use of additional qualifier <i>Black</i> technically incorrect. (Syn. no.831)
<i>D. martius</i>	* Eurasian Black Woodpecker	<i>Eurasian</i> necessary to differentiate from <i>D. javensis</i> . (Syn. no.831a)
<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker	Old name preferred as it has the group name. <i>Green</i> makes the name too long. (Syn. no.814-817)
<i>P. flavinucha</i>	Greater Yellow-naped Woodpecker	As above. (Syn. no.812, 813)
<i>P. vittatus</i>	Laced Woodpecker	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>P. xanthopygaeus</i>	Streak-throated Woodpecker	Breast not as ‘scaly’ as the species below. Old name (Little Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker) too long. (Syn. no.808)
<i>P. squamatus</i>	Scaly-bellied Woodpecker	Name shortened, i.e., <i>Green</i> deleted. (Syn. no.806, 807)
<i>P. canus</i>	Grey-faced Woodpecker	Not only the nape, but back of neck is also black. New name suits all the races and both the sexes. (Syn. no.809-811)
<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	* Himalayan Flamebacked Woodpecker	Flamebacked can suit both goldenbacked and redbacked races of this group. Ideal to have group name of Woodpecker as for the rest of the woodpeckers. Note: Flamebacked, not Flameback, more correct here. (Syn. no.824)
<i>D. javanense</i>	* Common Flamebacked Woodpecker	As for the above species. Can the qualifier <i>Common</i> be changed? (Syn. no.825, 826)
<i>D. benghalense</i>	* Black-rumped Flamebacked Woodpecker	Not the smallest of this group as the old name suggests. New name apt. (Syn. no.818-823)
<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	* Great Flamebacked Woodpecker	The largest species of this group. <i>Great</i> instead of <i>Greater</i> , since <i>Lesser</i> has been changed to <i>Blackrumped</i> . (Syn. no.860-863)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>C. festivus</i>	* Black-shouldered Woodpecker	The back is not wholly black, rather the shoulder-like region is. Additionally, <i>Black-backed</i> is used for an American species. The white nape is not a conspicuous feature. Name suggested by a respondent. (Syn. no.858, 859)
<i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	Pale-headed Woodpecker	(Syn. no.827)
<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Bay Woodpecker	Name shortened. (Syn. no.857)
<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	(Syn. no.856)
<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great Slaty Woodpecker	Name shortened, additional qualifier of <i>Himalayan</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.828, 829)
Megalaimidae		
<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Great Barbet	Name shortened. This is the name used by Jerdon and Baker. (Syn. no.777-779)
<i>M. zeylanica</i>	Brown-headed Barbet	Old name not recommended as Indian barbets are largely green. New name suits the species well. (Syn. no.780-782)
<i>M. lineata</i>	Lineated Barbet	(Syn. no.783, 784)
<i>M. viridis</i>	White-cheeked Barbet	<i>Small Green</i> inappropriate as there are many other small and/or green barbets. Neat descriptive name. (Syn. no.785)
<i>M. flavifrons</i>	Yellow-fronted Barbet	(Syn. no.786)
<i>M. franklinii</i>	Golden-throated Barbet	(Syn. no.787)
<i>M. asiatica</i>	Blue-throated Barbet	(Syn. no.788)
<i>M. australis</i>	Blue-eared Barbet	(Syn. no.789)
<i>M. rubricapilla</i>	Crimson-fronted Barbet	<i>Crimson-fronted</i> suits both the races, unlike <i>Crimson-throated</i> . Note: Some split the species into Crimson-throated Barbet <i>M. malabarica</i> (Syn. no.790) and Ceylon Barbet <i>M. rubricapilla</i> .. (Syn. no.791)
<i>M. haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet	Group name Barbet added. (Syn. no.792)
Bucerotidae		
* <i>Ocyceros griseus</i>	Malabar Grey Hornbill	(Syn. no.768)
* <i>O. gingalensis</i>	Ceylon Grey Hornbill	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>O. griseus</i> . Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.769)
<i>O. birostris</i>	Indian Grey Hornbill	Common only in certain parts of India , so qualifier <i>Common</i> better avoided. (Syn. no.767)
<i>Anthraceroceros coronatus</i>	* Indian Pied Hornbill	Malabar Hornbill is grossly inappropriate. The bird ranges much beyond Malabar (Kerala state, India) and into Sri Lanka. New name can be used as <i>A. albirostris</i> has been renamed Oriental Pied Hornbill. (Syn. no.775).
* <i>A. albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill	A bird of the Oriental region - not only of India (i.e., after treating <i>A. convexus</i> as a race). (Syn. no.774)
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	<i>Pied</i> unnecessary. Name in worldwide usage. Was the early Indian name for the species. (Syn. no.776)
<i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>	Brown Hornbill	The race <i>tickelli</i> does not have the white-throat. Note: Some split the species into Austen's Brown Hornbill <i>Anorrhinus austeni</i> and the extralimital Tickell's Brown Hornbill <i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i> . (Syn. no.770)
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-necked Hornbill	(Syn. no.771)
<i>A. undulatus</i>	Wreathed Hornbill	(Syn. no.772)
<i>A. narcondami</i>	Narcondam Hornbill	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.773)
<i>A. subruficollis</i>	Plain-pouched Hornbill	Note: Was earlier erroneously regarded as an immature form of <i>A.undulatus</i> .
Upupidae		
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	Qualifier added to a group name. <i>Common</i> acceptable - the much more widespread of the two hoopoe species. (Syn. no.763-766)
Trogonidae		
<i>Harpactes fasciatus</i>	* Indian Trogon	Not endemic to Sri Lanka or Malabar. The only trogon endemic to the Indian subcontinent. (Syn. no.710-712)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>H. erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Trogon	(Syn. no.713-715)
<i>H. wardi</i>	Ward’s Trogon	(Syn. no.716)
Coraciidae		
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	(Syn. no.754)
<i>C. benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	(Syn. no.755-757)
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	* Eastern Broadbilled Roller	It is a roller and there is a corresponding African species (African Broadbilled Roller). (Syn. no.758-762)
Alcedinidae		
<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	Blyth’s Kingfisher	(Syn. no.721)
<i>A. atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Worldwide usage. A widespread species. (Syn. no.722-724)
<i>A. meninting</i>	Blue-eared Kingfisher	(Syn. no.725-726a)
<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	An apt descriptive name for this smallish kingfisher. The ‘three-toes’ only evident in hand. Note: Some split the species into Black-backed Kingfisher <i>C. erithacus</i> (Syn. no.727, 728) and Rufous-backed Kingfisher <i>C. rufidorsa</i> (Syn. no.727a).
Dacelonidae		
<i>Halcyon amauroptera</i>	Brown-winged Kingfisher	(Syn. no.729)
<i>H. capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher	(Syn. no.730-732)
<i>H. coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher	(Syn. no.733, 734)
<i>H. smyrnensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher	The breast is not white in all the races, whereas the throat is. (Syn. no.735-738)
<i>H. pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher	Already an alternate name. There is no need for additional tag of <i>Purple</i> . (Syn. no.739)
<i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	White deleted - collar is not white in all races. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.740-743)
Cerylidae		
<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	Greater Pied Kingfisher	May not be truly pied, but neither is Lesser Pied Kingfisher. <i>Himalayan</i> inappropriate as it ranges eastwards up to Japan (called Lesser Pied Kingfisher there) <i>Crested</i> inappropriate as two American species are also significantly crested. (Syn. no.717, 718)
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	An established, ‘non-problematic’ name. Qualifier <i>Lesser</i> acts as an opposing name to the above species. (Syn. no.719, 720)
Meropidae		
<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	(Syn. no.753)
<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green Bee-eater	The name used in Ripley’s <i>Synopsis</i> . <i>Little</i> unnecessary as there is only one Green Bee-eater. (Syn. no.749-752)
<i>M. persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	(Syn. no.747)
<i>M. philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	(Syn. no.748)
<i>M. apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	(Syn. no.746)
<i>M. leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	(Syn. no.744, 745)
Cuculidae		
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Pied Cuckoo	Name shortened. Apt, additional qualifier <i>Crested</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.570, 571)
<i>C. coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	Wing is chestnut in colour, not red as the old name suggests. Additional qualifier <i>Crested</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.569)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	(Syn. no.572)
<i>H. varius</i>	* Indian Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>H. sparveriodes</i> has also the ‘brain-fever’ call. <i>Common</i> is regionally biased. An Indian subcontinent endemic. (Syn. no.573, 574)
<i>H. fugax</i>	Hodgson’s Hawk Cuckoo	(Syn. no.575)
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo	(Syn. no.576). Note: Needs a name change - also distributed in Asia and Australia.
<i>C. canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	Worldwide usage - a widespread species. (Syn. no.577-579)
<i>C. saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	Not restricted to the Himalayas as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.580, 580a)
<i>C. poliocephalus</i>	Lesser Cuckoo	<i>Lesser</i> more apt than <i>Small</i> as there are many other smaller cuckoos. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.581)
<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Indian</i> inappropriate - not endemic, and unnecessary - there is only one Banded Bay Cuckoo. (Syn. no.582, 583)
<i>C. passerinus</i>	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	A modified alternate name. By deleting <i>Plaintive</i> additional qualifier for <i>C. merulinus</i> made unnecessary. (Syn. no.584)
<i>C. merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Rufous-bellied</i> unnecessary as there is now (see for above species) only one Plaintive Cuckoo. (Syn. no.585)
<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	Qualifier <i>Asian</i> required to differentiate from African Emerald Cuckoo. (Syn. no.586)
<i>C. xanthorhynchus</i>	Violet Cuckoo	(Syn. no.587)
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Drongo-Cuckoo	(Syn. no.588, 589)
<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Asian Koel	Qualifier added to differentiate from other koel species. (Syn. no.590-592)
<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed Malkoha (see note)	Note: Many malkohas have green bills - see for below species also. Does not have a single distinctive character to name it after. Could it be named Lesson’s Malkoha to honour the ornithologist who first described it first for science? (Syn. no.593, 594)
<i>P. viridirostris</i>	Blue-faced Malkoha	The blue-face is a distinguishing feature, unlike the greenish bill (present in many species). (Syn. no.595)
<i>P. leschenaultii</i>	Sirkeer Malkoha	Looks more like a malkoha, less a cuckoo. (Syn. no.596-598)
<i>P. pyrrhocephalus</i>	* Ceylon Malkoha	Endemic to Sri Lanka. Old name inappropriate as many malkohas have red faces. (Syn. no.599)
Centropodidae		
* <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	New name apt since there is a Lesser Coucal. <i>Coucal</i> more popular than <i>Crow-Pheasant</i> for the group. (Syn. no.600-602)
* <i>C. andamanensis</i>	Brown Coucal	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. sinensis</i> . (Syn. no.603)
* <i>C. bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	Note: Separate species now from <i>C. toulou</i> (Madagascar Coucal). (Syn. no.605)
<i>C. chlororhynchus</i>	Green-billed Coucal	The greenish bill easily separates the species from all other coucals. Note: Not: <i>chlororhynchos</i> (Syn. no.604)
Psittacidae		
<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Vernal Hanging-Parrot	Hanging-Parrot much more widely used for this group than Lorikeet. <i>Indian</i> inappropriate - not endemic. (Syn. no.566, 567)
<i>L. beryllinus</i>	Ceylon Hanging-Parrot	As for above species. Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.568)
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Alexandrine Parakeet	Already an alternate name. More widely known by this name. (Syn. no.545-548)
<i>P. krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet	(Syn. no.549, 550)
<i>P. himalayana</i>	Slaty-headed Parakeet	(Syn. no.562)
<i>P. finschii</i>	Finsch’s Parakeet	Change of name makes additional qualifier of <i>Eastern</i> for <i>P. himalayana</i> unnecessary. <i>Grey</i> and <i>Slaty</i> confusing. Finsch described the species - lets give him credit. Name used in some publications. (Syn. no.563)
<i>P. intermedia</i>	Intermediate Parakeet	Already an alternate name. Note: Doubts exist whether it is a hybrid. (Syn. no.561)
<i>P. cyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet	Change of name aids shortening name of <i>P. roseata</i> . Appropriate, head of the male is plum-coloured. (Syn. no.557, 558)
<i>P. roseata</i>	Blossom-headed Parakeet	Name shortened - see for above speices. (Syn. no.559, 560)
<i>P. columboides</i>	Malabar Parakeet	A few others have blue-wings, but neither is it restricted to Malabar - any takers for Western Ghats Parakeet ?! (Syn. no.564)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>P. calthropae</i>	Ceylon Parakeet	Already an alternate name. Endemic to Sri Lanka. Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.565)
<i>P. derbiana</i>	Derbyan Parakeet	Well established. Note: Not <i>derbyana</i> . (Syn. no.554)
<i>P. alexandri</i>	* Pink-breasted Parakeet	Breast is pinkish, not red. (Syn. no.551, 552)
<i>P. caniceps</i>	Nicobar Parakeet	(Syn. no.553)
<i>P. longicauda</i>	Red-cheeked Parakeet	Apt name - reddish cheeks prominent. Tail is long in only males of some subspecies. (Syn. no.555, 556)
Apodidae		
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	Glossy Swiftlet	Its glossy blue-black upper parts distinguishing. (Syn. no.687)
<i>C. unicolor</i>	Indian Swiftlet	Endemic to India. Nest not much used for food as Edible-nest Swiftlet. (Syn. no.685)
<i>C. brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet	(Syn. no.683, 684)
<i>C. maxima</i>	Black-nest Swiftlet	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.684a)
<i>C. fuciphaga</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	A very widely used name. (Syn. no.686)
<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	White-rumped Needletailed Swift	Ideal to retain Swift. Note: Affinities unclear - Needletail or Spinetail. (Syn. no.692)
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletailed Swift	Already an alternate name. Belongs to the Needletail group. Ideal to retain Swift. (Syn. no.688)
<i>H. cochinchinensis</i>	Silver-backed Needletailed Swift	The silvery patch on the back distinctive. Its distribution, as the old name suggests, is incorrect. (Syn. no.689, 690)
<i>H. giganteus</i>	Brown-backed Needletailed Swift	The brown patch on the back is distinctive and distinguishes it from similar species. Ideal to retain Swift. (Syn. no.691)
* <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Asian Palm-Swift	Qualifier added to a group name. Note: Separate species now from <i>C. parvus</i> (African Palm-Swift). (Syn. no.707, 708)
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	(Syn. no.693-695)
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	Qualifier added to a group name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.696)
<i>A. pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	(Syn. no.697)
<i>A. pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	The name Large White-rumped Swift exists for an African species. (Syn. no.699-701)
<i>A. acuticauda</i>	Khasi Hills Swift	Many swifts have dark rumps or backs. Known to breed only in the Khasi Hills. (Syn. no.698)
<i>A. affinis</i>	House Swift	Note: Some split species into Little Swift <i>A. affinis</i> (Syn. no.702-704) and House Swift <i>A. nipalensis</i> (Syn. no. 705-706)
Hemiprocnidae		
* <i>Hemiprogne coronata</i>	Crested Tree-swift	Note: Separate species now from <i>H. longipennis</i> (Grey-rumped Tree-swift). (Syn. no.709)
Tytonidae		
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	(Syn. no.606, 607)
<i>T. capensis</i>	Grass Owl	Note: Some split the species into Eastern Grass Owl <i>T. longimembris</i> and Grass Owl <i>T. capensis</i> . If valid, our species is the Eastern Grass Owl <i>T. longimembris</i> . (Syn. no.608)
<i>Phodilus badius</i>	Oriental Bay-Owl	Qualifier necessary to differentiate from Congo Bay-Owl. (Syn. no.609, 610)
Strigidae		
<i>Otus balli</i>	Andaman Scops-Owl	(Syn. no.613)
<i>O. spilocephalus</i>	Mountain Scops-Owl	Inhabits hills. Not significantly spotted enough to be named Spotted Scops-Owl. (Syn. no.611, 612)
<i>O. brucei</i>	Pallid Scops-Owl	Already an alternate name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.614)
* <i>O. scops</i>	Eurasian Scops-Owl	(Syn. no.615)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
* <i>O. sunia</i>	Oriental Scops-Owl	Note: Some treat <i>sunia</i> as a race of <i>O. scops</i> . (Syn. no.616-618b)
<i>O. bakkamoena</i>	Collared Scops-Owl	Note: Some split the species into Indian Scops-Owl <i>O. bakkamoena</i> (Syn. no.619-623) and Collared Scops-Owl <i>O. lempiji</i> . (Syn. no.624)
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	Note: Some split the species into Eurasian Eagle-Owl <i>B. bubo</i> (Syn. no.625-626a) and Rock Eagle-Owl <i>B. bengalensis</i> (Syn. no.627)
<i>B. nipalensis</i>	Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl	Spots on belly characteristic. Qualifier <i>Forest</i> inappropriate as many other Eagle-Owls inhabit forests. (Syn. no.628, 629)
<i>B. coromandus</i>	Dusky Eagle-Owl	Proper group name (not Horned-Owl) added. (Syn. no.630)
<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish-Owl	(Syn. no.631, 632)
<i>K. flavipes</i>	Tawny Fish-Owl	(Syn. no.633)
<i>K. ketupu</i>	Buffy Fish-Owl	Not restricted to Malaya. Note: No definite evidence that this is an Indian bird. (Syn. no.633a)
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy Owl	(Syn. no.634)
<i>Strix ocellata</i>	Mottled Wood-Owl	Note: Tag of <i>Wood</i> cannot be done away with since there is a Mottled Owl. (Syn. no.655-657)
<i>S. leptogrammica</i>	Brown Wood-Owl	Note: Looks quite similar to the above species, hence better to retain <i>Wood</i> to show this relationship. (Syn. no.658-660)
<i>S. aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	Name shortened, tag of Wood unnecessary. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.661, 662)
<i>S. butleri</i>	Hume's Owl	Name shortened, tag of Wood unnecessary. (Syn. no.654)
<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared Owlet	Name shortened. <i>Pygmy</i> redundant as it is already called an owlet. (Syn. no.635)
<i>G. cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Asian</i> added to differentiate from an African species. Note: <i>Barred</i> not a group name, so no hyphen used. (Syn. no.639-641)
* <i>G. radiatum</i>	Jungle Owlet	(Syn. no.636, 637)
* <i>G. castanonotum</i>	Chestnut-backed Owlet	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>radiatum</i> or <i>cuculoides</i> . Note: Not <i>castanonotus</i> . (Syn. no.638)
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	(Syn. no.648, 649)
<i>A. brama</i>	Spotted Owlet	(Syn. no.650-652)
<i>A. blewitti</i>	Blewitt's Owlet	Specific name after Blewitt. Forest Owlet inappropriate - many owls live in forests. (Syn. no.653)
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.665)
<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Hawk-Owl	(Syn. no.642-645)
<i>N. affinis</i>	Andaman Hawk-Owl	Name shortened. Tag of <i>Brown</i> unnecessary - there is only one Andaman Hawk-Eagle. (Syn. no.646, 647)
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	(Syn. no.663)
<i>A. flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	(Syn. no.664)
Batrachostomidae		
<i>Batrachostomus moniliger</i>	* Indian Frogmouth	Endemic to the Indian subcontinent - not Sri Lanka as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.666)
<i>B. hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Frogmouth	(Syn. no.667)
Eurostopodidae		
<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	Great Eared-Nightjar	(Syn. no.668, 669)
Caprimulgidae		
<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Grey Nightjar	A greyish nightjar. Not restricted to the Indian subcontinent as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.670, 672a)
<i>C. europaeus</i>	Eurasian Nightjar	<i>European</i> wrong as the bird is distributed in Europe and Asia. (Syn. no.673)
<i>C. aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Nightjar	(Syn. no.673a)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>C. mahrattensis</i>	Sykes's Nightjar	(Syn. no.674)
* <i>C. macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar	Long-tailed Nightjar is more appropriate for the African species <i>C. longicaudatus</i> . (Syn. no.675, 678, 679)
* <i>C. atripennis</i>	Jerdon's Nightjar	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. macrurus</i> . (Syn. no.676, 677)
<i>C. asiaticus</i>	Indian Nightjar	Name shortened - <i>Common</i> unnecessary. Name in widespread use. (Syn. no.680, 681)
<i>C. affinis</i>	Franklin's Nightjar	Savanna Nightjar unsuitable - the bird is also found in scrub jungle and deciduous forest. (Syn. no.682)
Columbidae		
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	Name shortened. In worldwide usage. (Syn. no.516, 517)
<i>C. rupestris</i>	Hill Pigeon	(Syn. no.515)
<i>C. leuconota</i>	Snow Pigeon	(Syn. no.513, 514)
<i>C. eversmanni</i>	Yellow-eyed Pigeon	The yellow eye is a more significant feature than the pale back. Name used in some publications. (Syn. no.518)
<i>C. palumbus</i>	Common Wood-Pigeon	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.519)
<i>C. hodgsonii</i>	Speckled Wood-Pigeon	(Syn. no.520)
<i>C. pulchricollis</i>	Ashy Wood-Pigeon	(Syn. no.523)
<i>C. elphinstonii</i>	Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon	(Syn. no.521)
<i>C. torringtoni</i>	Ceylon Wood-Pigeon	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. Note: Not <i>torringtonii</i> . (Syn. no.522)
<i>C. punicea</i>	Pale-capped Pigeon	Only the back is purplish, not the whole bird as the old name suggests. The pale 'cap' is distinctive. (Syn. no.524)
<i>C. palumboides</i>	Andaman Wood-Pigeon	(Syn. no.525)
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-Dove	Qualifier added to a group name. Its range is largely Europe. (Syn. no.529)
<i>S. orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle-Dove	Name differentiates it from the above species. (Syn. no.530-533)
<i>S. senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	India is the eastern end of its range. Elsewhere, it is known as the Laughing Dove. (Syn. no.541)
<i>S. chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	(Syn. no.537-540)
<i>S. tranquebarica</i>	Red Collared-Dove	Comes under the Collared-Dove group. (Syn. no.535, 536)
<i>S. decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Qualifier added to a group name. The ring on the neck is better called a collar. Has spread to Europe. (Syn. no.534)
<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo-Dove	Bird is barred all over, not tail alone (as the old name suggests). (Syn. no.526)
<i>M. rufipennis</i>	Andaman Cuckoo-Dove	(Syn. no.527, 527a)
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove	Already an alternate name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.542-544a)
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Pigeon	(Syn. no.544b)
<i>Treron bicincta</i>	Orange-breasted Green-Pigeon	Already an alternate name. Comes under the Green-Pigeon group. (Syn. no.501, 502)
<i>T. pompadora</i>	Pompadour Green-Pigeon	Comes under the Green-Pigeon group. (Syn. no.496-500)
<i>T. curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green-Pigeon	Already an alternate name. Comes under the Green-Pigeon group. (Syn. no.495)
<i>T. phoenicoptera</i>	Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon	Both legs and feet are yellow, so 'legged' more appropriate and sounds better. (Syn. no.503-505)
<i>T. apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green-Pigeon	Already an alternate name. Comes under the Green-Pigeon group. (Syn. no.493)
<i>T. sphenura</i>	Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon	As above. (Syn. no.494)
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial-Pigeon	(Syn. no.506-508a)
<i>D. badia</i>	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	Qualifier added to a group name. Widespread usage. A bird largely of the hills. (Syn. no.510-512)
<i>D. bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial-Pigeon	(Syn. no.509)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
Otididae		
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard	(Syn. no.353)
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard (see note)	Note: Change to Great Eurasian Bustard (?) - see for <i>A. nigriceps</i> . (Syn. no.352)
<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	Great Indian Bustard	Too familiar in India (and elsewhere) to permit deletion of the qualifier <i>Great</i> . An Indian endemic - let us have our say! Would Europeans be willing to modify Great Bustard to Great Eurasian Bustard? (Syn. no.354)
* <i>Chlamydotis macqueeni</i>	MacQueen’s Bustard	Note: Separate species now from <i>C. undulata</i> (Houbara Bustard). (Syn. no.355)
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican	(Syn. no.356)
<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	Lesser Florican	Already a well established alternate name (Syn. no.357)
Gruidae		
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	(Syn. no.325)
<i>G. antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	(Syn. no.323, 324)
<i>G. virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	(Syn. no.326)
<i>G. grus</i>	Common Crane	(Syn. no.320)
<i>G. monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	(Syn. no.322)
<i>G. nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	(Syn. no.321)
Heliornithidae		
<i>Heliopais personata</i>	Masked Finfoot	(Syn. no.351)
Rallidae		
<i>Rallina canningi</i>	Andaman Crane	Name shortened. <i>Banded</i> does not unite a true group. (Syn. no.333)
<i>R. fasciata</i>	Red-legged Crane	As above. (Syn. no.331)
<i>R. eurizonoides</i>	Slaty-legged Crane	Too many <i>banded crakes</i> to justify naming any as just Banded Crane. (Syn. no.332)
<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail	The breast is slaty or grey, not blue as the old name suggests. In widespread use. (Syn. no.329, 330)
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	(Syn. no.327, 328)
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crane	Corn should be separated from Crane, since it is a true crane. (Syn. no.334)
<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Brown Crane	(Syn. no.342)
<i>A. phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	(Syn. no.343-345)
<i>Porzana bicolor</i>	Elwes’s Crane	Why change a well-established name which honours an early important collector. (Syn. no.341)
<i>P. parva</i>	Little Crane	(Syn. no.335, 336)
<i>P. pusilla</i>	Baillon’s Crane	(Syn. no.337)
<i>P. porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	(Syn. no.338)
<i>P. fusca</i>	Ruddy-breasted Crane	Breast, rather than the bird, is ruddy. (Syn. no.339, 340)
<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Watercock	Words joined (i.e., not Water Cock) as <i>Cock</i> is not a group name. Monospecific. (Syn. no.346)
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swampphen	Moorhen is used for the Gallinula group. Purple Swampphen is the name in use over much of its range. (Syn. no.348, 349)
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	Qualifier added to a group name. In widespread use elsewhere. A widespread species. (Syn. no.347, 347a)
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	As above. (Syn. no.350)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
Pteroclididae		
<i>Syrrhaptes tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Sandgrouse	(Syn. no.485)
<i>S. paradoxus</i>	Pallas’s Sandgrouse	(Syn. no.485a)
<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	* White-bellied Sandgrouse	Many sandgrouses have ‘pin tails’. White belly prominent, and otherwise present only in Tibetan Sangrouse. (Syn. no.486)
<i>P. exustus</i>	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	An apt distinctive name. Indian Sandgrouse inappropriate as it ranges into Africa. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.487)
<i>P. senegallus</i>	Spotted Sandgrouse	(Syn. no.488)
<i>P. orientalis</i>	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	Already an alternate name. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.489)
<i>P. coronatus</i>	Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Coronated</i> and <i>Crowned</i> have the same meaning. <i>Crowned</i> more widely used in its range, and simpler. (Syn. no.490)
* <i>P. indicus</i>	Painted Sandgrouse	(Syn. no.492)
* <i>P. lichtensteinii</i>	Lichtenstein’s Sandgrouse	Note: Some treat <i>lichtensteinii</i> as conspecific with <i>P. indicus</i> . (Syn. no.491)
Scolopacidae		
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	Qualifier added to a group name. Distributed in Europe and Asia. (Syn. no.411)
<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe	(Syn. no.404)
<i>G. nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe	(Syn. no.405)
<i>G. stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	(Syn. no.406)
<i>G. megala</i>	Swinhoe’s Snipe	(Syn. no.407)
<i>G. media</i>	Great Snipe	(Syn. no.408)
<i>G. gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	A very widely distributed species, but can’t <i>Common</i> be changed? (Syn. no.409)
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	Note: Not <i>minima</i> . (Syn. no.410)
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	(Syn. no.389, 390)
<i>L. lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	(Syn. no.391, 391a)
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	(Syn. no.385, 386)
<i>N. arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.387, 388)
<i>N. madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.392)
<i>T. totanus</i>	Common Redshank	The more widespread of the two redshanks. (Syn. no.393, 394)
<i>T. stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	(Syn. no.395)
<i>T. nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	The more widespread of the two greenshanks. (Syn. no.396)
<i>T. guttifer</i>	Nordmann’s Greenshank	This name is well established elsewhere. Not spotted significantly to be called Spotted Greenshank. (Syn. no.399)
<i>T. ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	(Syn. no.397)
<i>T. glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Spotted Sandpiper is used for an American species (<i>T. macularia</i> .) (Syn. no.398)
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	(Syn. no.400)
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	(Syn. no.401)
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Qualifier necessary to differentiate from the Black Turnstone. Name in widespread use elsewhere. (Syn. no.402)
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.403)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	The larger of the two knots. Eastern Knot is inappropriate as the Red Knot is also distributed ‘in the east’. (Syn. no.413)
<i>C. canutus</i>	Red Knot	Qualifier added to a group name. Name in widespread usage. (Syn. no.412)
<i>C. alba</i>	Sanderling	(Syn. no.414)
<i>C. pygmeus</i>	Spoonbilled Sandpiper	Minor change, <i>Spoonbill</i> to <i>Spoonbilled</i> . (Syn. no.423)
<i>C. minuta</i>	Little Stint	(Syn. no.416)
<i>C. ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Stint	Neck rufous, not red. Name already in use. (Syn. no.415)
<i>C. temminckii</i>	Temminck’s Stint	(Syn. no.417)
<i>C. subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	(Syn. no.418)
<i>C. acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Not restricted to Asia as the old name suggests. Name in worldwide usage. (Syn. no.419)
<i>C. alpina</i>	Dunlin	(Syn. no.420, 421)
<i>C. ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	(Syn. no.422)
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	(Syn. no.425a)
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	(Syn. no.424, 425)
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	A single name for the species as in other birds. (Syn. no.426)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	(Syn. no.428)
<i>P. fulicaria</i>	Red Phalarope	Overall reddish plumage during the breeding season. (Syn. no.427)
Rostratulidae		
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Greater</i> acts as an opposing name to Lesser Painted Snipe. Note: Not <i>fulicarius</i> . (Syn. no.429)
Jacanidae		
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	(Syn. no.358)
<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Bronze-winged Jacana	(Syn. no.359)
Burhinidae		
<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	Stone-Curlew	Name is too well known worldwide to permit change. Hyphen necessary since it is not a curlew. (Syn. no.435, 436)
* <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	Great Thick-knee	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>E. neglectus</i> . Thick-knee more widely used than Stone-Plover. (Syn. no.437)
* <i>E. neglectus</i>	Beach Thick-knee	Thick-knee more widely used than Stone-Plover. (Syn. no.438)
Charadriidae		
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.360, 361)
<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	Ibisbill	(Syn. no.433)
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Blackwinged Stilt	(Syn. no.430, 431)
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.432)
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden-Plover (see note)	Note: As above, but should <i>Golden</i> be treated as a group name - when <i>Ringed</i> is now not? (Syn. no.372)
* <i>P. fulva</i>	Pacific Golden-Plover	Note: Separate species now from <i>P. dominica</i> . (American Golden Plover). (Syn. no.373)
<i>P. squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Already an alternate name. Quite apt and shorter than Black-bellied Plover. (Syn. no.371)
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Common</i> not desirable - needs change Note: <i>Ringed</i> (now) not a group name, so no hyphens. (Syn. no.378)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>C. placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover	Name shortened. <i>Ringed</i> deleted - not used for all species anyway. (Syn. no.383)
<i>C. dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	Already an alternate name, of worldwide usage. Note: <i>Ringed</i> (now) not a group name, so no hyphens. (Syn. no.379, 380)
<i>C. alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	(Syn. no.381, 382)
<i>C. mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	Name acts as an opposing name to the similar looking species below. (Syn. no.384, 384a)
<i>C. leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	See for above species. (Syn. no.374)
* <i>C. asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	(Syn. no.376)
* <i>C. veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. asiaticus</i> . (Syn. no.377)
<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	Additional qualifier <i>Australian</i> unnecessary as there is only one Black-fronted Dotterel. Note: Not likely an Indian species - only one early record from Chennai (Madras). (Syn. no.375)
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	Largely a temperate species. (Syn. no.364)
<i>V. malarbaricus</i>	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Note: Not <i>malabaricus</i> . (Syn. no.370)
* <i>V. duvaucelii</i>	River Lapwing	Note: Separate species now from <i>V. spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing). (Syn. no.369)
<i>V. cinereus</i>	Grey-headed Lapwing	(Syn. no.365)
<i>V. indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	(Syn. no.366-368)
<i>V. gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	(Syn. no.363)
<i>V. leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing	(Syn. no.362)
Glareolidae		
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	* Crab-plover	Hyphen necessary since it is not a Plover. (Syn. no.434)
<i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i>	Jerdon's Courser	More widely known by this name in India. An endemic species - let us have our say! (Syn. no.441)
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	(Syn. no.439)
<i>C. coromandelicus</i>	Indian Courser	(Syn. no.440)
* <i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	(Syn. no.442)
* <i>G. maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>G. pratincola</i> .. (Syn. no.443)
<i>G. lactea</i>	Small Pratincole	<i>Indian</i> unnecessary as there is only one Small Pratincole. (Syn. no.444)
Laridae		
* <i>Catharacta antartica</i>	Brown Skua	Note: Some split the species into Southern Skua <i>C. antarctica</i> (Syn. no.445) and Brown Skua <i>C. lonnbergi</i> . (Syn. no.446).
* <i>C. maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>antarctica</i> and <i>lonnbergi</i> . (Syn. no.446a)
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	Jaeger is a useful name to distinguish the small skuas (<i>Stercorarius</i>) from the large ones (<i>Catharacta</i>). (Syn. no.447)
<i>S. parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	As above. (Syn. no.448)
<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	(Syn. no.484)
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>L. hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull	(Syn. no.449)
<i>L. canus</i>	Mew Gull	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
Note: The Great Black-backed Gull <i>L. marinus</i> (Syn. no.452a) and Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>L. fuscus</i> (Syn. no.452) have been deleted from the Indian subcontinent checklist: the former, due to doubts about the single record from Rajasthan; and the latter is suspected to be a wrong identification of the Heuglin's Gull.		
* <i>L. heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull	Note: Some treated it as conspecific with Herring Gull or Lesser Black-backed Gull..

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
* <i>L. cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull	Note: Separate species now from <i>Larus argentatus</i> (Herring Gull).
<i>L. ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull	Already an alternate name. Describes the species better than Pallas's Gull. (Syn. no.453)
<i>L. brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull	(Syn. no.454)
<i>L. ridibundus</i>	Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Common</i> necessary to differentiate from Great Black-headed Gull. (Syn. no.455)
<i>L. genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	(Syn. no.456)
<i>L. minutus</i>	Little Gull	(Syn. no.457)
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	(Syn. no.460, 461)
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	(Syn. no.462)
<i>S. aurantia</i>	River Tern	Qualifier <i>Indian</i> unnecessary as there is only one River Tern. Also not exclusively Indian. (Syn. no.463)
<i>S. benghalensis</i>	Lesser Crested-Tern	Justification similar to the above species. Hyphen necessary to say the tern is 'lesser', not the crest. (Syn. no.479)
<i>S. bergii</i>	Great Crested-Tern	An opposing name to the above species. Hyphen necessary to say the tern is 'great', not the crest. (Syn. no.478)
<i>S. sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	(Syn. no.480)
<i>S. dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	Already an alternate name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.466)
<i>S. sumatrana</i>	Black-naped Tern	(Syn. no.468, 469)
<i>S. hirundo</i>	Common Tern	(Syn. no.464, 465)
<i>S. paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	(Syn. no.466a)
<i>S. albifrons</i>	Little Tern	(Syn. no.475, 476)
<i>S. saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern	Name shortened, <i>Little</i> unnecessary. If <i>Little</i> is included, then <i>S. albifrons</i> will need an additional qualifier. (Syn. no.477)
<i>S. repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern	(Syn. no.467)
<i>S. acuticauda</i>	Black-bellied Tern	(Syn. no.470)
<i>S. anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	Already an alternate name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.471-473)
<i>S. fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern	(Syn. no.474)
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	Note: Not <i>hybrida</i> . (Syn. no.458)
<i>C. leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern	Its black summer plumage too prominent to name as just White-winged Tern. (Syn. no.459)
<i>C. niger</i>	Black Tern	(Syn. no.459a)
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	An apt qualifier added to the group name. It is more brown than the other noddies. (Syn. no.481)
* <i>A. minutus</i>	Black Noddy	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific or mistaken for <i>A. tenuirostris</i> .
* <i>A. tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	(Syn. no.482)
<i>Gygis alba</i>	White Tern	Additional qualifier unnecessary as there is only one White Tern (i.e., if <i>microrhyncha</i> is treated as a race - unlike Sibley & Monroe). Fairy Tern is used for <i>Sterna nereis</i> . (Syn. no.483)
Accipitridae		
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	(Syn. no.203)
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza	Use of this name solves the dilemma of whether to name it after Blyth or Legge. (Syn. no.125, 126)
<i>A. leuphotes</i>	Black Baza	All the three species of Bazas have crests, so tag <i>Crested</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.127-128a)
<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>	Oriental Honey-Buzzard	Crest is virtually absent in some subspecies. <i>Oriental</i> marginally more appropriate. (Syn. no.129, 130)
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Only the 'shoulders', and not the wing, is black. (Syn. no.124)
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Already an alternate name of worldwide usage. (Syn. no.131)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>M. migrans</i>	Black Kite	Pariah Kite is derogatory. Widespread use, but note, the bird is not black and neither is the Red Kite red - can be changed? (Syn. no.132-134). Note: Some accord specific rank to the race <i>lineatus</i> (Syn. no.134), and name it Black-eared Kite .
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	(Syn. no.135)
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Largely a coastal species. (Syn. no.173)
<i>H. leucoryphus</i>	Pallas’s Fish-Eagle	Worldwide usage. Found inland also to a good extent, so tag Sea-Eagle not correct. Fish-Eagle better (as in Serpent-Eagle) than Fishing-Eagle. (Syn. no.174)
<i>H. albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	(Syn. no.172a)
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	* Lesser Grey-headed Fish-Eagle	Already an alternate name. Name points out its similarity with the species below. Fish-Eagle better (as in Serpent-Eagle) than Fishing-Eagle. Not confined to the Himalayas. (Syn. no.177)
<i>I. ichhyaetus</i>	* Greater Grey-headed Fish-Eagle	Name in use in some publications. See for above species. (Syn. no.175, 176)
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	Already an alternate name. The ‘beard’ is a prominent feature of the species. (Syn. no.188)
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	Was a revered species of the early Egyptians. Historical value. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.186, 187)
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Indian White-backed Vulture	Prefix of <i>Indian</i> essential to differentiate fom the African White-backed Vulture <i>G. africanus</i> . (Syn. no.185)
<i>G. indicus</i>	Long-billed Vulture	Not exclusive to the Indian subcontinent, so tag <i>Indian</i> unnecessary and wrong. (Syn. no.182, 184)
<i>G. himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon-Vulture	Ideal to retain Vulture - Griffon also refers to a breed of dog! (Syn. no.181)
<i>G. fulvus</i>	Eurasian Griffon-Vulture	As above. (Syn. no.180, 183)
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.179)
<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	A few other ‘black vultures’ present. Additionally, the name Black Vulture exists for an American species. (Syn. no.178)
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	Grouped under Snake-Eagle - not Serpent-Eagles, which comprise characteristic species of the <i>Spilornis</i> genus. (Syn. no.195)
* <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested Serpent-Eagle	(Syn. no.196-200)
* <i>S. minimus</i>	Nicobar Serpent-Eagle	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>S. cheela</i> . Note: Some split the species into Nicobar Serpent-Eagle <i>S. minimus</i> (Syn. no.201, 202) and Andaman Serpent-Eagle <i>S. elgini</i> (Syn. no.202a).
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	Note: Some split the species into Western Marsh Harrier <i>C. aeruginosus</i> (Syn. no.193) and Eastern Marsh Harrier <i>C. spilonotus</i> . (Syn. no.194)
<i>C. cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	Too well known a name to permit change. (Syn. no.189)
<i>C. macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.190)
<i>C. melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier	(Syn. no.192)
<i>C. pygargus</i>	Montagu’s Harrier	(Syn. no.191)
<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk	(Syn. no.144-146)
* <i>A. badius</i>	Shikra	(Syn. no.137-140)
* <i>A. butleri</i>	Nicobar Sparrowhawk	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>A. badius</i> . (Syn. no.141, 142)
<i>A. soloensis</i>	Chinese Sparrowhawk	More closely related to sparrowhawks than goshawks. Breeding areas are largely in China. (Syn. no.143)
* <i>A. gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>A. virgatus</i> . (Syn. no.152)
* <i>A. virgatus</i>	* Besra Sparrowhawk	Ideal to retain the group name. (Syn. no.149-151)
<i>A. nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Same species in Europe and Asia. (Syn. no.147, 148)
<i>A. gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	Qualifier added to a group name. A temperate region species. (Syn. no.136)
<i>Butastur teesa</i>	White-eyed Buzzard	Already an alternate name. Tag of eagle unnecessary and wrong. (Syn. no.157)
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Eurasian Buzzard	Eurasian Buzzard will not be regionally biased as Common Buzzard. (Syn. no.155, 156)
<i>B. rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	(Syn. no.153)
<i>B. hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard	(Syn. no.154)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>B. lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard	New record for the Indian subcontinent (?) - considered doubtful.
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	(Syn. no.172)
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	(Syn. no.171)
<i>A. clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	(Syn. no.170)
* <i>A. rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	Note: Some consider <i>vindhiana</i> as a species (Eurasian Tawny Eagle) from the extralimital <i>A. rapax</i> (African Tawny Eagle). (Syn. no.168)
* <i>A. nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>A. rapax</i> . (Syn. no.169)
<i>A. heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	(Syn. no.167)
<i>A. chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	(Syn. no.166)
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	Not classified under Hawk-Eagle. (Syn. no.163)
<i>H. pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	As above. (Syn. no.164)
<i>H. kienerii</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	As above. (Syn. no.165)
<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	Already an alternate name. Apt as not all races have crests, and plumage varies significantly. (Syn. no.160-162)
<i>S. nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	Restricted to mountains. New name solves the problem of whether to name it after Legge or Hodgson. (Syn. no.158, 159)
Falconidae		
<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	Collared Falconet	A distinctive feature (collar) of the species. Other similar falconets have red breasts and/or 'thighs'. (Syn. no.204)
<i>M. melanoleucos</i>	Pied Falconet	An apt name for this black and white species. <i>White-legged</i> flawed as all the under parts are white. (Syn. no.205)
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	(Syn. no.221)
<i>F. tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	Qualifier added to a group name. A very widely distributed species. (Syn. no.222-224)
<i>F. chicquera</i>	Red-headed Falcon	The red on the top of the head, neck and nape gives the head an overall red appearance. Falcon more used than Merlin. Note: Not <i>chiquera</i> . (Syn. no.219)
* <i>F. amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with extralimital Red-legged Falcon <i>A. vespertinus</i> . (Syn. no.220)
<i>F. concolor</i>	Sooty Falcon	(Syn. no.216)
<i>F. columbarius</i>	Merlin	(Syn. no.217, 218)
<i>F. subbuteo</i>	Northern Hobby	Qualifier added to a group name. <i>Northern</i> better than <i>Eurasian</i> - as <i>Eurasian</i> conflicts with <i>Oriental</i> . (Syn. no.212, 213)
<i>F. severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.214, 215)
* <i>F. jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with extralimital Lanner Falcon <i>F. biarmicus</i> . (Syn. no.208)
* <i>F. cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with extralimital Lanner Falcon <i>F. biarmicus</i> . (Syn. no.206, 207)
<i>F. peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Note: Some split the species into Peregrine Falcon <i>F. peregrinus</i> and Barbary Falcon <i>F. pelegrinoides</i> . (Syn. no.209-211)
Podicipedidae		
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	(Syn. no.5)
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	Note: Not <i>griseigena</i> . (Syn. no.4a)
<i>P. cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	(Syn. no.3)
<i>P. auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>P. nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	(Syn. no.4)
Phaethonidae		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird (see note)	An alternate name of worldwide usage. Note: One respondent suggests Bar-backed Tropicbird , as the barred back is unique for the species, unlike <i>Red-billed</i> , which is also present in <i>P. rubricauda</i> . Seems more apt - change it? (Syn. no.17)
<i>P. rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	(Syn. no.18)
<i>P. lepturus</i>	Yellow-billed Tropicbird	The yellow bill is distinguishing. <i>White-tailed</i> unsuitable as <i>P. aethereus</i> has also a white tail. (Syn. no.19)
Sulidae		
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	(Syn. no.23)
<i>S. sula</i>	Red-footed Booby	(Syn. no.24)
<i>S. leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	(Syn. no.25)
Anhingidae		
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter	Note: Name will depend on treatment of races, and also the name decided on for the American species. (Syn. no.29)
Phalacrocoracidae		
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	Note: Not <i>pygmaeus</i> (Syn. no.28a)
<i>P. niger</i>	Little Cormorant	(Syn. no.28)
<i>P. fuscicollis</i>	Indian Cormorant	Should be called Cormorant (not Shag) as for rest of the species. Name used elsewhere. (Syn. no.27)
<i>P. carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	Wider usage. Useful for size description. (Syn. no.26)
Ardeidae		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	(Syn. no.49)
<i>E. gularis</i>	Western Reef-Egret	Distribution is west of the range of <i>E. sacra</i> . Classed under Egret, not Heron. (Syn. no.50)
<i>E. sacra</i>	* Eastern Reef-Egret	Species is much more widespread than the Pacific, so Pacific Reef-Egret inappropriate. (Syn. no.51)
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	(Syn. no.35, 36)
<i>A. goliath</i>	Goliath Heron	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.34)
<i>A. insignis</i>	White-bellied Heron	Name shortened, <i>Great</i> unnecessary as there is only one White-bellied Heron. (Syn. no.33)
<i>A. sumatrana</i>	Great-billed Heron	New record for the Indian subcontinent (?) - considered doubtful.
<i>A. purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	(Syn. no.37, 37a)
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	Minor change - <i>Large</i> to <i>Great</i> . Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.45, 46)
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Already an alternate name of worldwide usage, but note Median Egret is shorter and easier to say. (Syn. no.47, 48)
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	(Syn. no.44)
<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond-Heron	Qualifier added to a group name. Widespread in India. (Syn. no.42, 42a)
<i>A. bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond-Heron	(Syn. no.43)
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	* Green-backed Heron	Name used in some publications. It is the back (not the whole bird) that is greenish in most of the forms. <i>Striated</i> definitely inappropriate. (Syn. no.38-41)
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.52)
<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	Malayan Night-Heron	Already an alternate name. Note: Malayan instead of Malay is more correct. (Syn. no.53, 54)
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	(Syn. no.55)
<i>I. sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.57)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>I. cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Bittern	Scientific name says <i>cinnamomeus</i> , and the colour is cinnamon and not chestnut. (Syn. no.56)
<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	(Syn. no.58)
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	Qualifier added to a group name. The largest bittern in the world. (Syn. no.59)
Phoenicopteridae		
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	Already an alternate name. Acts as a corresponding name to Lesser Flamingo. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.73)
<i>P. minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	Note: Not <i>Phoeniconaias</i> . (Syn. no.74)
Threskiornithidae		
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	(Syn. no.71)
<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	* Asian White Ibis	There are three white coloured ibises, with black heads, so neither White Ibis or Black-headed Ibis appropriate on their own. So, qualifier <i>Asian</i> added to differentiate from Australian White Ibis and American White Ibis. (Syn. no.69)
<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Black Ibis	Name will hold good unless <i>davisoni</i> (where the red warty patch is obsolete) is treated as a species. If so, then better to call <i>P. papillosa</i> as Red-naped Ibis . (Syn. no.70)
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	Qualifier added to a group name. Distributed in Europe and Asia. (Syn. no.72)
Pelecanidae		
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	Additional qualifier (<i>Great</i>) necessary as there is an American White Pelican. (Syn. no.20)
* <i>P. crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. philippensis</i> . (Syn. no.22)
* <i>P. philippensis</i>	Spot-billed Pelican	(Syn. no.21)
Ciconiidae		
<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	(Syn. no.60)
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Open-billed Stork	Group name (Stork) should ideally be retained. <i>Asian</i> necessary to differentiate from African Open-billed Stork. (Syn. no.61)
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	(Syn. no.65)
<i>C. episcopus</i>	White-necked Stork	The woolly texture of feathers on neck evident only on skins! (Syn. no.62)
* <i>C. ciconia</i>	White Stork	(Syn. no.63)
* <i>C. boyciana</i>	Oriental Stork	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. ciconia</i> .. (Syn. no.64)
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	(Syn. no.66)
<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant-Stork	Group name (Stork) should ideally be retained. (Syn. no.68)
<i>L. dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant-Stork	As above. (Syn. no.67)
Fregatidae		
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird	Lesser Frigatebird is erroneous since it is one of the larger sized species. (Syn. no.31)
<i>F. ariel</i>	Least Frigatebird	The smallest of all the five species of frigatebirds, so <i>Least</i> more appropriate than <i>Lesser</i> . (Syn. no.32)
<i>F. andrewsi</i>	Christmas Island Frigatebird	The area where it nests is known as Christmas Island, not Christmas. (Syn. no.30)
Gaviidae		
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	Diver is a more descriptive name than Loon. (Syn. no.2)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>G. arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	The black throat highly characteristic. Diver a more descriptive name than Loon. (Syn. no.1)
Procellariidae		
<i>Daption capense</i>	Cape Petrel	Already an alternate name of worldwide usage. (Syn. no.6)
Note: The Mascarene Petrel <i>Pterodroma aterrima</i> (Syn. no.13) has been deleted from the Indian subcontinent checklist - suspected to be a wrong identification of Jouanin's Petrel.		
<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	Barau's Petrel	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>P. mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	New record for the Indian subcontinent (?) - not accepted by some.
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel	Name shortened. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.13b)
<i>B. fallax</i>	Jouanin's Petrel	As above. (Syn. no.13a)
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater	Already an alternate name of worldwide usage. (Syn. no.7)
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.9)
<i>P. carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Pink-footed</i> more used for <i>P. creatopus</i> . (Syn. no.8)
<i>P. griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>P. tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	Already an alternate name. Name is almost universally used elsewhere, and is a useful feature. (Syn. no.10)
* <i>P. lherminieri</i>	Audubon's Shearwater	(Syn. no.11)
* <i>P. persicus</i>	Persian Shearwater	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. lherminieri</i> . (Syn. no.12)
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-Petrel	(Syn. no.14)
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm-Petrel	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	Black-bellied Storm-Petrel	Old name <i>Dusky-vented</i> not distinctive. The black band of the white belly differentiates it from all storm-petrels. (Syn. no.15)
<i>F. grallaria</i>	White-bellied Storm-Petrel	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
* <i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel	Note: Separate species now from <i>O. leucorhoa</i> (Leach's Storm-Petrel). (Syn. no.16)
Pittidae		
<i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	Blue-naped Pitta	(Syn. no.866)
<i>P. cyanea</i>	Blue Pitta	(Syn. no.871)
<i>P. sordida</i>	Hooded Pitta	Already an alternate name of widespread usage. (Syn. no.869, 870)
<i>P. brachyura</i>	Indian Pitta	(Syn. no.867)
<i>P. moluccensis</i>	Blue-winged Pitta	(Syn. no.868)
Eurylaimidae		
<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Silver-breasted Broadbill	There is no collar (only a semi-gorget) as the old name suggests. Name is more widely used. (Syn. no.864)
<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	Long-tailed Broadbill	(Syn. no.865)
Irenidae		
<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy-Bluebird	<i>Asian</i> necessary to differentiate it from Philippine Fairy-Bluebird. (Syn. no.1109, 1110)
<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	Jerdon's Leafbird	Mantle is not golden in the Indian races; others have blue wings too. So better to use this alternate name. (Syn. no.1107, 1108)
<i>C. aurifrons</i>	Gold-fronted Leafbird	Chloropsis changed to Leafbirds. No need to lengthen <i>Gold</i> to <i>Golden</i> . (Syn. no.1103-1105)
<i>C. hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied Leafbird	Chloropsis changed to Leafbirds. (Syn. no.1106)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
Laniidae		
* <i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	(Syn. no.941)
* <i>L. isabellinus</i>	Rufous-tailed Shrike	Note: Was earlier treated as a race of <i>L. collurio</i> . Name more descriptive than Isabelline Shrike. (Syn. no.942, 943)
<i>L. cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	(Syn. no.949-950a)
<i>L. collurioides</i>	Burmese Shrike	(Syn. no.938)
<i>L. vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike	(Syn. no.939, 940)
<i>L. schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	Long tail distinctive. Also, upper parts of back are grey and only lower parts rufous, so old name inappropriate. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.946-948)
<i>L. tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike	Already an alternate name. Appropriate. (Syn. no.944, 945)
<i>L. minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	(Syn. no.937)
* <i>L. excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	(Syn. no.933-935)
* <i>L. meridionalis</i>	Southern Grey Shrike	Note: Some treat <i>meridionalis</i> as conspecific with <i>L. excubitor</i> . (Syn. no.936)
Note: The Woodchat Shrike <i>L. senator</i> (Syn. no.951) has been deleted from the Indian subcontinent checklist - the earlier records are suspected to be erroneous or have not been substantiated. (Syn. no.951)		
Corvidae		
<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	Mangrove Whistler	Already an alternate name. Comes under the Whistler group. (Syn. no.1470)
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian Jay	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1020, 1021)
<i>G. lanceolatus</i>	Black-headed Jay	A better descriptive name than <i>Black-throated</i> (the throat is only streaked with black) or Lanceolated Jay. (Syn. no.1022)
<i>Urocissa ornata</i>	Ceylon Blue Magpie	Retaining <i>Blue</i> distinguishes these species from magpies that lack blue. Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.1024)
<i>U. flavirostris</i>	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie	As above. Additionally, use of tag <i>Blue</i> prevents conflict with the Yellow-billed Magpie of North America. (Syn. no.1025, 1026)
<i>U. erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Blue Magpie	The red bill prominent - as for Yellow-billed Magpie. <i>Blue</i> retained as for above two species. (Syn. no.1027, 1028)
<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Common Green Magpie	Qualifier <i>Common</i> necessary to differentiate from Short-tailed Green Magpie and Indochinese Green Magpie. (Syn. no.1023)
<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie	An apt descriptive name. Not endemic to India as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1030a-1034)
<i>D. formosae</i>	Grey Treepie	Not restricted to the Himalayas as the old name suggests. Largely grey in colour. (Syn. no.1037-1039)
<i>D. leucogastra</i>	White-bellied Treepie	Already an alternate name. Apt. (Syn. no.1036)
<i>D. frontalis</i>	Collared Treepie	Black brow present in many species. The ‘collar’ is more conspicuous in this species than in other treepies. (Syn. no.1035)
<i>D. bayleyi</i>	Andaman Treepie	(Syn. no.1040)
<i>Pica pica</i>	Black-billed Magpie	Name can be applied to both the races i.e., <i>White-rumped</i> and <i>Black-rumped</i> . (Syn. no.1029, 1030)
<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>	Hume’s Groundpecker	There is good evidence that this species is not a Corvid. This name allows for it to be moved (in future, if necessary) to another family without a name change. Group name ideal due to its habit of pick-axing the soil. (Syn. no.1041)
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Spotted Nutcracker	(Syn. no.1042-1044)
<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Red-billed Chough	(Syn. no.1046, 1047)
<i>P. graculus</i>	Yellow-billed Chough	Already an alternate name. Acts as a differentiating name with Red-billed Chough. (Syn. no.1045)
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1053)
<i>C. splendens</i>	House Crow	(Syn. no.1048-1051)
<i>C. frugilegus</i>	Rook	(Syn. no.1052)
<i>C. corone</i>	Carrion Crow	(Syn. no.1058, 1058a)
<i>C. macrorhynchos</i>	Jungle Crow	Well established and easier to say than Large-billed Crow. Note: Some split the species into Large-billed Crow <i>C. macrorhynchos</i> (Syn. no.1054, 1056) and Jungle Crow <i>C. levaillantii</i> . (Syn. no.1055, 1057).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>C. ruficollis</i>	Brown-necked Raven	(Syn. no.1061)
<i>C. corax</i>	Common Raven	Qualifier added to a group name. The most widespread of all the ravens. (Syn. no.1059, 1060)
<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Wood-swallow	Wood-swallow, rather than Swallow-Shrike, is more widely used for the group. (Syn. no.982)
<i>A. leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Wood-swallow	As above. (Syn. no.983)
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	Qualifier necessary to differentiate from the African Golden Oriole. (Syn. no.952, 953)
* <i>O. chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	(Syn. no.954, 956, 957)
* <i>O. tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Oriole	Note: Was earlier treated as a race of <i>O. chinensis</i> . (Syn. no.955)
<i>O. xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole	Black of head extends up to neck and gives the appearance of a hood. (Syn. no.958-960a)
<i>O. traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole	(Syn. no.961)
* <i>Coracina macei</i>	Large Cuckoo-shrike	Note: Separate species now from <i>C. novaehollandiae</i> (Australian Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike). (Syn. no.1072-1075)
<i>C. striata</i>	Bar-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	The belly, and not the whole bird (as the old name suggests), is barred. (Syn. no.1076)
<i>C. melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	Name Smaller Grey Cuckoo-shrike too long and ambiguous. New name apt for males. (Syn. no.1077)
<i>C. melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike	(Syn. no.1078, 1079)
<i>Lalage nigra</i>	Pied Triller	Comes under the Triller group. (Syn. no.1079a)
<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Rosy Minivet	(Syn. no.1089)
<i>P. divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet	(Syn. no.1089a)
<i>P. cinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet	Already an alternate name. Used by early Indian ornithologists. (Syn. no.1090-1095)
<i>P. erythropygius</i>	White-bellied Minivet	(Syn. no.1096)
<i>P. solaris</i>	Grey-chinned Minivet	Old name is after the female - unlike for other species. New name is after the male for uniformity. (Syn. no.1088)
<i>P. ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	(Syn. no.1085-1087)
<i>P. brevirostris</i>	Short-billed Minivet	(Syn. no.1084)
<i>P. flammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1080-1083)
<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	Not all the races have black backs to be named <i>Pied</i> . The white bars on wings conspicuous for both the sexes. Acts as a differentiating name with Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike. (Syn. no.1064-1066)
<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	Yellow-bellied Fantail	A Corvid and not a flycatcher, so better to delete tag Flycatcher. (Syn. no.1450)
<i>R. albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail	As above. (Syn. no.1454-1459)
<i>R. aureola</i>	White-browed Fantail	As above. (Syn. no.1451-1453)
* <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	Note: Separate species now from <i>D. adsimilis</i> (Fork-tailed Drongo). (Syn. no.962-964)
<i>D. leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.965-966b)
<i>D. caerulescens</i>	White-bellied Drongo	Already an alternate name and apt. (Syn. no.967-969)
<i>D. annectans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo	(Syn. no.970)
<i>D. aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo	(Syn. no.971)
<i>D. remifer</i>	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	(Syn. no.972)
<i>D. hottentottus</i>	Spangled Drongo	Hairs on crest rarely visible in the field, while the iridescence of neck and breast give a spangled effect. Note: Some split the species into Hair-crested Drongo <i>D. hottentottus</i> (Syn. no.973) and the extralimital Spangled Drongo <i>D. bracteatus</i> .
<i>D. andamanensis</i>	Andaman Drongo	(Syn. no.974, 975)
<i>D. paradiseus</i>	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	Acts as an opposing name to Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo. Note: Not apt for the Sri Lankan form though, which does not have the racket-tail. (Syn. no.976-981)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	Comes under the Monarch group - not a true Flycatcher. (Syn. no.1465, 1469)
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	Qualifier added to a group (Paradise-Flycatcher) name. (Syn. no.1460-1464)
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora	(Syn. no.1097-1101)
<i>A. nigrolutea</i>	Marshall's Iora	Proper to honour Marshall. Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1102)
<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	Large Woodshrike	Note: Not a true shrike, so compound name. (Syn. no.1067, 1068)
<i>T. pondicerianus</i>	Lesser Woodshrike	<i>Common</i> regionally biased, unlike Lesser Woodshrike (one of its known alternate names). (Syn. no.1069, 1071)
Bombycillidae		
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1062)
Cinclidae		
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	White-throated Dipper	Qualifier added to a group name. Suits all the populations, unlike <i>White-breasted</i> . (Syn. no.1772-1774)
<i>C. pallasii</i>	Brown Dipper	(Syn. no.1775, 1776)
Muscicapidae		
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush	Qualifier added to a group name. Apt. (Syn. no.1772)
<i>M. cinclorhynchus</i>	Blue-headed Rock-Thrush	Most of the head is blue - why change it to <i>Blue-capped</i> ? (Syn. no.1723)
<i>M. rufiventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush	(Syn. no.1724)
<i>M. solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-Thrush	(Syn. no.1725, 1726)
<i>Myiophonus blighi</i>	Ceylon Whistling-Thrush	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.1727)
<i>M. horsfieldii</i>	Malabar Whistling-Thrush	(Syn. no.1728)
<i>M. caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling-Thrush	(Syn. no.1729, 1730)
<i>Zoothera wardii</i>	Pied Thrush	Additional qualifier (<i>Ground</i>) unnecessary. (Syn. no.1731)
<i>Z. citrina</i>	Orange-headed Thrush	As above. (Syn. no.1733-1736)
<i>Z. sibirica</i>	Siberian Thrush	As above. (Syn. no.1732, 1732a)
<i>Z. spiloptera</i>	Spot-winged Thrush	As for above species. <i>Spot</i> , rather than <i>Spotted</i> , easier to say. (Syn. no.1737)
<i>Z. mollissima</i>	Plain-backed Thrush	Additional qualifier <i>Mountain</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.1738, 1739)
<i>Z. dixonii</i>	Long-tailed Thrush	As above. (Syn. no.1740)
<i>Z. dauma</i>	Scaly Thrush	A more apt name - plumage is scaly all over. (Syn. no.1741-1744)
<i>Z. monticola</i>	* Larger Long-billed Thrush	Both this and the species below have markedly long bills, look similar and are of the same genus. Qualifier of <i>Larger</i> and <i>Lesser</i> ideal to point out their similarity to each other. (Syn. no.1745)
<i>Z. marginata</i>	* Lesser Long-billed Thrush	See for above species. (Syn. no.1746)
<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush	Already an alternate name. Well established. (Syn. no.1748)
<i>T. dissimilis</i>	Black-breasted Thrush	(Syn. no.1747)
<i>T. albocinctus</i>	White-collared Blackbird	(Syn. no.1749)
<i>T. boulboul</i>	Grey-winged Blackbird	(Syn. no.1750)
<i>T. merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1751-1757)
<i>T. rubrocanus</i>	Chestnut Thrush	It is the chestnut of the birds that is striking. The grey of the head varies in the forms (can look blackish). It is also more grey-hooded than grey-headed. (Syn. no.1758, 1759)
<i>T. kessleri</i>	Kessler's Thrush	Specific name after Kessler. A well-established name without flaws. (Syn. no.1760)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>T. feae</i>	Fea's Thrush	Justification similar to the above species. (Syn. no.1761)
<i>T. obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed Thrush	Not especially dark. 'Eyebrow' prominent. (Syn. no.1762)
<i>T. ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Thrush	Races have red and black throats, so this name suits both. (Syn. no.1763, 1764)
<i>T. naumanni</i>	Dusky Thrush	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1765)
<i>T. pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	(Syn. no.1766)
<i>T. iliacus</i>	Redwing	(Syn. no.1767)
<i>T. philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>T. viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	(Syn. no.1768)
<i>Brachypteryx stellata</i>	Gould's Shortwing	(Syn. no.1635)
<i>B. hyperythra</i>	Rusty-bellied Shortwing	(Syn. no.1636).
Note: The Enigmatic Shortwing <i>B. cryptica</i> (Syn. no.1636a) is now placed under Sylviidae (see <i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>).		
<i>B. major</i>	White-bellied Shortwing	Name suits both the races unlike the old name (Rufous-bellied Shortwing). Note: Some doubt whether it is a Shortwing, and suggest it may be closer to <i>Cinclidium</i> - named Southern Blue Robin . (Syn. no.1637, 1638)
<i>B. leucophrys</i>	Lesser Shortwing	(Syn. no.1639)
<i>B. montana</i>	White-browed Shortwing	(Syn. no.1640)
<i>Rhinomyias brunneata</i>	Brown-chested Jungle-Flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias</i> species are grouped under Jungle-Flycatcher. (Syn. no.1402)
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1403, 1404)
<i>M. sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher	Name Sooty Flycatcher exists for an African species (<i>M. infuscata</i>) . Well-established extralimitally. (Syn. no.1405, 1406)
<i>M. dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Asian</i> added to differentiate from Sumba Brown Flycatcher. (Syn. no.1407)
<i>M. ruficauda</i>	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Rufous-tailed</i> is used for an American species. (Syn. no.1409)
<i>M. muttui</i>	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	Already an alternate name. Apt and fairly well-established. (Syn. no.1408)
<i>M. ferruginea</i>	Ferruginous Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1410)
<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>F. hodgsonii</i>	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	Many <i>Ficedula</i> species have rufous breasts. Slaty-backed somewhat diagnostic. (Syn. no.1418)
<i>F. strophciata</i>	Orange-gorgeted Flycatcher	The gorget is orange, not rufous (basis of new name). (Syn. no.1414)
<i>F. parva</i>	Red-throated Flycatcher	The eastern race has the red restricted to the throat. (Syn. no.1411, 1412)
<i>F. subrubra</i>	Kashmir Flycatcher	Name shortened. (Syn. no.1413)
<i>F. monileger</i>	White-gorgeted Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1415, 1416)
<i>F. hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	Too many <i>Ficedula</i> species with rufous/rusty breasts. <i>Snowy-browed</i> highlights a distinctive feature. (Syn. no.1417)
<i>F. westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	Already an alternate name, appropriate. (Syn. no.1419, 1420)
<i>F. superciliaris</i>	Ultramarine Flycatcher	The race <i>aestigma</i> does not have a white brow. Highlights the bird's distinctive colour. (Syn. no.1421, 1422)
<i>F. tricolor</i>	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1423-1425)
<i>F. sapphira</i>	Sapphire Flycatcher	Blue (sapphire colour) not confined to head as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1426)
<i>F. nigrorufa</i>	Black-and-Orange Flycatcher	No need for change from <i>Orange</i> to <i>Rufous</i> - it is orange anyway! An Indian endemic - let us have our say! (Syn. no.1427)
<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Verditer Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1445)
<i>E. sordida</i>	* Ceylon Flycatcher	Dusky-blue Flycatcher is used for an African species. Endemic to Sri Lanka. (Syn. no.1444)
<i>E. albicaudata</i>	Nilgiri Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1446)
<i>Niltava grandis</i>	Large Niltava	(Syn. no.1428)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>N. macgrigoriae</i>	Small Niltava	(Syn. no.1429, 1430)
<i>N. sundara</i>	Rufous-bellied Niltava	(Syn. no.1431, 1432)
<i>N. vivida</i>	Vivid Niltava	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1433)
<i>Cyornis concretus</i>	White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Blue</i> is useful as there are so many flycatchers. (Syn. no.1434)
<i>C. pallipes</i>	White-bellied Blue-Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1435)
<i>C. poliogenys</i>	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	Alternate name, but tag of <i>Blue</i> deleted since the male of only one race has a bluish wash. (Syn. no.1436-1438)
<i>C. unicolor</i>	Pale Blue-Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1439)
<i>C. rubeculoides</i>	Blue-throated Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1440)
<i>C. banyumas</i>	Hill Blue-Flycatcher	The large bill is not present in all the races. (Syn. no.1441)
<i>C. tickelliae</i>	Tickell’s Blue-Flycatcher	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1442, 1443)
<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	Pygmy Blue-Flycatcher	(Syn. no.1447)
<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Flycatcher	Note: Tag <i>Canary</i> necessary only if the two species of <i>Culicicapa</i> are transferred to family Eopsaltriidae , as sometimes suggested. (Syn. no.1448, 1449)
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1642)
<i>L. calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	Qualifier added to a group name. Well established. (Syn. no.1643)
<i>L. pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	Not restricted to the Himalayas as the old name suggests. Apt. (Syn. no.1647-1649)
<i>L. svecica</i>	Bluethroat	(Syn. no.1644-1646a)
<i>L. pectardens</i>	Firethroat	(Syn. no.1652)
<i>L. brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin	Robin preferred over Chat to bring this in line with congeners. (Syn. no.1650, 1651)
<i>L. cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	Same as above. The name is well established extralimitally. (Syn. no.1653)
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked Bush-Robin	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1654-1656)
<i>T. chrysaeus</i>	Golden Bush-Robin	(Syn. no.1657, 1658)
<i>T. indicus</i>	White-browed Bush-Robin	(Syn. no.1659)
<i>T. hyperythrus</i>	Rufous-breasted Bush-Robin	The breast is rufous, not the belly (part is white) as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1660)
<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	Rufous-tailed Scrub-Robin.	Tail, not the bird (as old name says), is rufous. <i>Cercotrichas</i> species are grouped under Scrub-Robin, not Chat. (Syn. no.1641)
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-Robin	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1661-1664)
<i>C. malabaricus</i>	White-rumped Shama	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1665-1668)
<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	Indian Robin	Already an alternate name. An Indian endemic. (Syn. no.1717-1721)
<i>Phoenicurus erythronota</i>	Eversmann’s Redstart	Why change a widely used ‘non-problematic’ name? Let the honour given to Eversmann remain. (Syn. no.1669)
<i>P. coeruleocephalus</i>	Blue-capped Redstart	The crown, and not the whole head, is blue, so new name more apt. Note: Not <i>caeruleocephalus</i> . (Syn. no.1670)
<i>P. ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	(Syn. no.1671. 1672)
<i>P. phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart	Qualifier added to a group name. The alternate name of White-fronted Redstart is used for a South American species of the Fringillidae family! (Syn. no.1673)
<i>P. hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson’s Redstart	(Syn. no.1674)
<i>P. schisticeps</i>	White-throated Redstart	(Syn. no.1676)
<i>P. aureus</i>	Daurian Redstart	(Syn. no.1677)
<i>P. erythrogaster</i>	Guldenstadt’s Redstart	Several redstarts have white on wings. Why change a widely used ‘non-problematic’ name? (Syn. no.1678)
<i>P. frontalis</i>	Blue-fronted Redstart	(Syn. no.1675)
<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	White-capped Redstart	Qualifier <i>Water</i> unnecessary. No need to link <i>Chaimarrornis</i> and <i>Rhyacornis</i> together with this tag. (Syn. no.1716)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Plumbeous Redstart	See for above species. (Syn. no.1679)
<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>	Hodgson's Redstart	A redstart, not shortwing. No need to coin a new name, instead use the qualifier of the old name. (Syn. no.1680)
<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	White-tailed Robin	Name shortened. Other blue coloured robins do not have the tag <i>Blue</i> . (Syn. no.1681)
<i>Cinclidium frontale</i>	Blue-fronted Robin	(Syn. no.1682)
<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	Grandala	There is only one Grandala the world over, so qualifier of Hodgson's unnecessary. (Syn. no.1683)
<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Little Forktail	(Syn. no.1684)
<i>E. immaculatus</i>	Black-backed Forktail	(Syn. no.1685)
<i>E. schistaceus</i>	Slaty-backed Forktail	(Syn. no.1686)
<i>E. leschenaulti</i>	Leschenault's Forktail	Specific name after Leschenault. Other forktails do have white crowns. (Syn. no.1687)
<i>E. maculatus</i>	Spotted Forktail	(Syn. no.1688, 1689)
<i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	Purple Cochoa	(Syn. no.1690)
<i>C. viridis</i>	Green Cochoa	(Syn. no.1691)
<i>Saxicola macrorhyncha</i>	Stoliczka's Bushchat	Why not retain the more widely used 'non-problematic' name? The white brow is present in other species and it may be off-white for adult males. (Syn. no.1693)
<i>S. insignis</i>	Hodgson's Bushchat	Hodgson discovered the species - let him have the credit. A few other bushchats have white throats. (Syn. no.1694)
<i>S. torquata</i>	Common Stonechat	Note: Some split the species into Common Stonechat <i>S. torquata</i> (Syn. no.1696-1698) and Siberian Stonechat <i>S. maura</i> . (Syn. no.1695).
<i>S. leucura</i>	White-tailed Stonechat	Already an alternate name. Clearly closer to Stonechat than to Bushchat. (Syn. no.1699)
<i>S. caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	(Syn. no.1700-1703)
<i>S. jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Bushchat	(Syn. no.1704)
<i>S. ferrea</i>	Grey Bushchat	Name shortened - no real necessity of adding <i>Dark</i> . (Syn. no.1705)
<i>Oenanthe monacha</i>	Hooded Wheatear	Comes under the Wheatear, not Chat group. (Syn. no.1713)
<i>O. alboniger</i>	Hume's Wheatear	As above. (Syn. no.1714)
<i>O. oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	Qualifier added to a group name. The most northern of its genus. (Syn. no.1708)
<i>O. finschii</i>	Finsch's Wheatear	Comes under the Wheatear group. Specific name after Finsch. Widespread use extralimitally. (Syn. no.1711)
<i>O. picata</i>	Variable Wheatear	Apt name - a polymorphic species. Comes under the Wheatear group. (Syn. no.1712)
<i>O. pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	Comes under the Wheatear, not Chat group. (Syn. no.1715)
<i>O. xanthoprymna</i>	Rufous-tailed Wheatear	Tail rufous, not red as the earlier name denoted. In widespread use extralimitally. (Syn. no.1707)
<i>O. deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	(Syn. no.1709, 1710)
<i>O. isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	Comes under the Wheatear, not Chat, group. (Syn. no.1706)
<i>Cercomela fusca</i>	Brown Rock Chat	Apt, no need to change the long-accepted 'non-problematic' name. (Syn. no.1692)
Sturnidae		
<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Asian</i> necessary to differentiate from other Glossy Starlings. (Syn. no.985-986a)
<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	Spot-winged Starling	Comes under the Starling group. <i>Spot</i> easier to say than <i>Spotted</i> . (Syn. no.984)
<i>Sturnus senex</i>	* Ceylon Starling	Comes under the Starling group. Endemic. <i>White-headed</i> unnecessary as there is only one Ceylon Starling. (Syn. no.993)
<i>S. malabaricus</i>	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Comes under the Starling group. Some forms have white heads, so <i>Grey-headed</i> inappropriate. (Syn. no.987-989)
<i>S. erythropygius</i>	White-headed Starling	Comes under the Starling group. (Syn. no.990-992)
<i>S. pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	As above. (Syn. no.994)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>S. sturninus</i>	Daurian Starling	Not necessary to change to a more descriptive name - widespread usage and quite attractive too. (Syn. no.995)
<i>S. sinensis</i>	White-shouldered Starling	Bird is grey all over, not only on the back; nor is it restricted to China. White ‘shoulders’ prominent. (Syn. no.1005)
<i>S. roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	Already an alternate name. Pastor is meaningless here. (Syn. no.996)
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	Qualifier added to a group name. Apt and extremely well known. (Syn. no.997-1001)
<i>S. contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling	Should have the group name Starling as other Sturnid species. <i>Asian</i> necessary to differentiate from African Pied Starling. (Syn. no.1002-1004)
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Already an alternate name. Myna, not Mynah, is more widely used. (Syn. no.1006, 1007)
<i>A. ginginianus</i>	Bank Myna	(Syn. no.1008)
<i>A. fuscus</i>	Jungle Myna	(Syn. no.1009-1011)
<i>A. cinereus</i>	White-vented Myna	Many mynas have yellow bills. Apt descriptive name. Note: There is disagreement on the taxonomic status of <i>cinereus</i> , <i>javanicus</i> and <i>grandis</i> . (Syn. no.1012)
<i>A. albocinctus</i>	Collared Myna	(Syn. no.1013)
<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	Gold-crested Myna	No need to lengthen to <i>Golden</i> . (Syn. no.1014)
<i>Gracula ptilogenys</i>	Ceylon Myna	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.1019)
<i>G. religiosa</i>	Hill Myna	Already an alternate name of worldwide usage. Not a grackle, which are a group of American birds. (Syn. no.1015-1018)
Sittidae		
* <i>Sitta europaea</i>	Eurasian Nuthatch	Distributed in Europe and Asia. (Syn. no.1825)
* <i>S. nagaensis</i>	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>S. europaea</i> . (Syn. no.1826)
* <i>S. cashmirensis</i>	Kashmir Nuthatch	As above. (Syn. no.1824)
<i>S. castanea</i>	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	(Syn. no.1827-1831)
<i>S. himalayensis</i>	White-tailed Nuthatch	(Syn. no.1834, 1835)
<i>S. leucopsis</i>	White-cheeked Nuthatch	(Syn. no.1832, 1833)
<i>S. tephronota</i>	Eastern Rock Nuthatch	(Syn. no.1836)
<i>S. frontalis</i>	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	Additional qualifier <i>Blue</i> unnecessary. Widespread usage. (Syn. no.1838)
<i>S. formosa</i>	Beautiful Nuthatch	(Syn. no.1837)
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper	Not a true creeper (Certhiidae), so compound name. (Syn. no.1839)
Certhiidae		
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Eurasian Tree-Creeper	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1842-1844)
<i>C. himalayana</i>	Bar-tailed Tree-Creeper	Not restricted to the Himalayas as the old name suggests. Bars on tail distinctive. (Syn. no.1845-1848)
<i>C. nipalensis</i>	Rusty-flanked Tree-Creeper	Not restricted to Nepal as the old name suggests. Highlights a distinctive feature. (Syn. no.1851)
<i>C. discolor</i>	Brown-throated Tree-Creeper	Not restricted to Sikkim as the old name suggests. Highlights a distinctive feature. (Syn. no.1849, 1850)
<i>Salpornis spilonotus</i>	Spotted Creeper	The nominate race is more brownish than grey. <i>Spotted</i> apt and descriptive. (Syn. no.1840, 1841)
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Northern Wren	A bird of the temperate region. (Syn. no.1769, 1771)
Paridae		
* <i>Remiz coronatus</i>	White-crowned Penduline-Tit	Note: Separate species now from extralimital <i>R. pendulinus</i> (Eurasian Penduline-Tit). (Syn. no.1817)
<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	Fire-capped Tit	(Syn. no.1815, 1816)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
* <i>Parus palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	Note: The Black-bibbed Tit <i>P. hypermelaena</i> (Syn. no.1801) has now been downgraded to a race of <i>P. palustris</i> .
<i>P. rufonuchalis</i>	Rufous-naped Tit	Name more or less appropriate and unique. A few other species are also dark grey. (Syn. no.1804)
<i>P. rubidiventris</i>	Rufous-vented Tit	Vent, and not the belly, rufous in all the races. (Syn. no.1805-1806a)
<i>P. melanolophus</i>	Spot-winged Tit	Already an alternate name. Spot-winged distinctive, unlike <i>Black-crested</i> (many tits have black crests). (Syn. no.1802)
<i>P. ater</i>	Coal Tit	(Syn. no.1803)
<i>P. dichrous</i>	Brown Crested Tit	Apt, it is brown and crested. Most American tits have grey crests, so new name not recommended. (Syn. no.1807, 1808)
<i>P. major</i>	Great Tit	Worldwide familiarity. <i>Grey</i> inappropriate as there is a race with much yellow. (Syn. no.1790-1797)
<i>P. monticolus</i>	Green-backed Tit	(Syn. no.1799)
<i>P. nuchalis</i>	* Pied Tit	A very apt name for this black and white bird. Many other species have white napes or white in wings. An Indian endemic - let us have our say! (Syn. no.1798)
<i>P. xanthogenys</i>	Black-lored Yellow Tit	Black lores very prominent. Retaining <i>Yellow</i> helpful. (Syn. no.1809-1811)
<i>P. spilonotus</i>	Black-spotted Yellow Tit	An apt and distinctive name only when tag <i>Yellow</i> is included. (Syn. no.1812, 1812a)
* <i>P. cyanus</i>	Azure Tit	(Syn. no.1800a)
* <i>P. flavipectus</i>	Yellow-breasted Tit	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. cyanus</i> . (Syn. no.1800)
<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	Yellow-browed Tit	(Syn. no.1813, 1814)
<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	Sultan Tit	(Syn. no.1789)
Aegithalidae		
<i>Aegithalos leucogenys</i>	White-cheeked Tit	(Syn. no.1821)
<i>A. concinnus</i>	* Chestnut-capped Tit	Only the crown is chestnut (not red), not the head as the old name suggests. <i>Black-throated</i> not recommended as many tits have black throats. (Syn. no.1818-1820)
<i>A. niveogularis</i>	White-throated Tit	(Syn. no.1822)
<i>A. iouschistos</i>	* Silver-throated Tit	Many other species have black brows and rufous fronts. The silver throat is a very distinctive feature. (Syn. no.1823)
Hirundinidae		
* <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	(Syn. no.911)
* <i>R. diluta</i>	Pale Martin	Note: Some treat <i>diluta</i> as conspecific with <i>R. riparia</i> . (Syn. no.910)
<i>R. paludicola</i>	Plain Martin	No need for additional qualifier for <i>R. riparia</i> after shortening Plain Sand Martin to Sand Martin. (Syn. no.912)
<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag-Martin	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.913)
<i>H. fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	Note: Some split the species into Pale Crag-Martin <i>H. obsoleta</i> (Syn. no.915) and the extralimital Rock Martin <i>H. fuligula</i> .
<i>H. concolor</i>	Dusky Crag-Martin	(Syn. no.914)
<i>H. rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Name not regionally biased as Common Swallow. May not be apt, but it is a widely used name. (Syn. no.916-918)
<i>H. tahitica</i>	Pacific Swallow	<i>Pacific</i> inappropriate, but then, so is <i>House</i> . Note: Some split species into Pacific Swallow <i>H. tahitica</i> (Syn. no.920) and Hill Swallow <i>H. domicola</i> (Syn. no.919).
<i>H. smithii</i>	Wire-tailed Swallow	(Syn. no.921)
<i>H. daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	Already an alternate name. Worldwide usage. (Syn. no.923-928)
<i>H. striolata</i>	Striated Swallow	Qualifier <i>Larger</i> unnecessary on accepting name Red-rumped Swallow (and not Striated Swallow) for <i>H. daurica</i> . (Syn. no.929)
<i>H. fluvicola</i>	Streak-throated Swallow	An apt descriptive name for the species. Does not frequent cliffs as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.922)
* <i>Delichon urbica</i>	Northern House-Martin	(Syn. no.930)
* <i>D. dasypus</i>	Asian House-Martin	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>D. urbica</i> . (Syn. no.931)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>D. nipalensis</i>	Nepal House-Martin	Belongs to the House-Martin (not Martin) group. Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.932)
Regulidae		
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Common Goldcrest	Note: The necessity of qualifier <i>Common</i> will depend on whether <i>R. teneriffae</i> is named Tenerife Goldcrest or Canary Islands Kinglet. If the latter, then Goldcrest only. (Syn. no.1628-1631)
Pycnonotidae		
<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	Crested Finchbilled Bulbul	Qualifier necessary to distinguish it from Collared Finchbilled Bulbul <i>S. semitorques</i> . It is a bulbul - retain the group name. (Syn. no.1111)
<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	Striated Bulbul	Name shortened, <i>Green</i> unnecessary - many are green. (Syn. no.1133, 1134)
<i>P. priocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Bulbul	(Syn. no.1114)
<i>P. atriceps</i>	Black-headed Bulbul	(Syn. no.1112, 1113)
<i>P. melanicterus</i>	* Variable Bulbul	Apt name as the races are highly variable and none of the existing names suits all the races together. Note: Name stays unless the forms are upgraded to species as suggested by some taxonomists. (Syn. no.1115-1117)
<i>P. jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	(Syn. no.1118-1122)
* <i>P. leucotis</i>	White-eared Bulbul	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. leucogenys</i> . (Syn. no.1123, 1124)
* <i>P. leucogenys</i>	Himalayan Bulbul	(Syn. no.1125)
<i>P. cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	(Syn. no.1126-1132)
<i>P. xantholaemus</i>	Yellow-throated Bulbul	(Syn. no.1135)
<i>P. penicillatus</i>	Yellow-eared Bulbul	(Syn. no.1136)
<i>P. flavescens</i>	Flavescent Bulbul	Flavescent fairly well-established extralimitally - primarily non-Indian. Name agrees with the specific name. (Syn. no.1137)
<i>P. luteolus</i>	White-browed Bulbul	(Syn. no.1138, 1139)
<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	White-throated Bulbul	(Syn. no.1140)
<i>Iole virescens</i>	Olive Bulbul	(Syn. no.1141)
<i>I. indica</i>	Yellow-browed Bulbul	(Syn. no.1143-1145)
<i>Hemixos flava</i>	Ashy Bulbul	Brown ‘ears’ (basis of old name) not prominent in all the races. (Syn. no.1147)
<i>Hypsipetes mcclllandii</i>	Mountain Bulbul	A bird of the hills. <i>Rufous-bellied</i> not apt as the belly is not much rufous (the breast is). (Syn. no.1146)
* <i>H. leucocephalus</i>	Black Bulbul	Note: Separate species now from <i>H. madagascariensis</i> (Madagascar Bulbul). (Syn. no.1148-1151)
<i>H. nicobariensis</i>	Nicobar Bulbul	(Syn. no.1142)
Hypocoliidae		
<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>	* Hypocolius	There is only one Hypocolius worldwide, so no need for qualifier. An existing name. (Syn. no.1063)
Cisticolidae		
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Comes under the Cisticola group. The name Fantail Warbler is used for a Central American species (Syn. no.1498-1500a)
<i>C. exilis</i>	* Golden-capped Cisticola	The crown, not the head, is golden (rufous or orange-yellow). (Syn. no.1496, 1497)
<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	Streaked Scrub-Warbler	(Syn. no.1533)
<i>Prinia burnesii</i>	* Swamp Prinia	Both old name (most prinias have long tails) and new name (only one race has the rufous vent) are inappropriate. Swamp Prinia (used in some texts) appropriate - defines their habitat and applies to both the species. Note: Some split species into Rufous-vented Prinia <i>P. burnesii</i> (Syn. no.1531) and Grey Prinia <i>P. cinerascens</i> . (Syn. no.1532)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>P. criniger</i>	Brown Hill Prinia	Appropriate and requires minimal change - except for change from Warbler to Prinia. (Syn. no.1526-1528)
<i>P. atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Prinia	Where the black throat exists, it is highly distinctive. Comes under the Prinia group. (Syn. no.1529, 1530)
<i>P. cinereocapilla</i>	Hodgson's Prinia	Requires minimal change - Warbler to Prinia. Many prinias have grey crowns. (Syn. no.1507)
<i>P. buchanani</i>	Rufous-fronted Prinia	Comes under the Prinia group. (Syn. no.1506)
<i>P. rufescens</i>	Rufescent Prinia	Minor change - Rufous to Rufescent. Well known extralimittally. (Syn. no.1501)
<i>P. hodgsonii</i>	Grey-breasted Prinia	New name suits the species well and points out an obvious feature for this difficult group. (Syn. no.1502-1505)
<i>P. gracilis</i>	Graceful Prinia	Well established extralimittally and agrees with specific name. (Syn. no.1508, 1509)
<i>P. sylvatica</i>	Jungle Prinia	Already an alternate name, with group name (Prinia) added. <i>Large</i> inappropriate - many are larger. (Syn. no.1519-1523)
<i>P. flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia	Comes under the Prinia group. (Syn. no.1524, 1525)
<i>P. socialis</i>	Ashy Prinia	As above. (Syn. no.1515-1518)
* <i>P. inornata</i>	Plain Prinia	Note: Separate species now from <i>P. subflava</i> .. (Syn. no.1510-1514)
Zosteropidae		
<i>Zosterops ceylonensis</i>	Ceylon White-eye	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.1937)
<i>Z. palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	Qualifier added to a group name. In widespread use and appropriate. (Syn. no.1933-1936)
Sylviidae		
<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	Chestnut-headed Tesia	Comes under the Tesia group. (Syn. no.1473)
<i>T. olivea</i>	Slaty-bellied Tesia	As above. (Syn. no.1472)
<i>T. cyaniventer</i>	Grey-bellied Tesia	As above, and <i>Dull-slaty</i> shortened to <i>Grey</i> . (Syn. no.1471)
<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Asian Stubtail	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	Pale-footed Bush-Warbler	(Syn. no.1474, 1475)
<i>C. diphone</i>	Japanese Bush-Warbler	Chinese Bush-Warbler is used for <i>Bradypterus tacsanowskius</i> also in the <i>Synopsis</i> . Note: Some split the species into Manchurian Bush-Warbler <i>C. canturians</i> and Japanese Bush-Warbler <i>C. diphone</i> . If valid, our species is the Manchurian Bush-Warbler (Syn. no.1476)
<i>C. fortipes</i>	Brown-flanked Bush-Warbler	Already an alternate name, 'ish' in <i>Brown</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.1477, 1478)
<i>C. major</i>	Chestnut-crowned Bush-Warbler	Not large (as old name says) compared to some. One of just a few with chestnut crowns. (Syn. no.1479, 1480)
<i>C. flavolivacea</i>	Aberrant Bush-Warbler	(Syn. no.1481-1483)
<i>C. acanthizoides</i>	Yellow-bellied Bush-Warbler	Already an alternate name, 'ish' in <i>Yellow</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.1484)
<i>C. brunnifrons</i>	Grey-sided Bush-Warbler	The grey sides distinctive for the species and suits all the races. (Syn. no.1485-1487)
<i>C. cetti</i>	Cetti's Bush-Warbler	Comes under the Bush-Warbler group. (Syn. no.1488)
<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	Spotted Bush-Warbler	(Syn. no.1489, 1490)
<i>B. major</i>	Long-billed Bush-Warbler	Minor change - <i>Large-billed</i> to a more correct <i>Long-billed</i> .. (Syn. no.1491)
<i>B. tacsanowskius</i>	Chinese Bush-Warbler	(Syn. no.1492)
<i>B. luteoventris</i>	Brown Bush-Warbler	(Syn. no.1493)
<i>B. seebohmi</i>	Russet Bush-Warbler	New record for the Indian subcontinent
<i>B. palliseri</i>	Ceylon Bush-Warbler	Ceylon, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.1494)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	Tag <i>Grasshopper</i> in the genus <i>Locustella</i> has been dropped - see notes for Leaf Warblers - and the only Grasshopper Warbler now is <i>L. naevia</i> , which ‘sings’ like a grasshopper. Widespread usage elsewhere. (Syn. no.1544)
<i>L. naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	Name shortened, widespread use. (Syn. no.1545)
<i>L. certhiola</i>	* Rusty-rumped Warbler	See for <i>L. lanceolata</i> . Name used (coined?) by Inskipp <i>et. al</i> (1996). Appropriate. (Syn. no.1542, 1543)
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Moustached Warbler	By dropping <i>Sedge</i> , modification of <i>A. schoenobaenus</i> (Sedge Warbler) made unnecessary. (Syn. no.1495)
<i>A. schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	New record for the Indian subcontinent. Note: Not <i>schoenabaenus</i>
<i>A. bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed-Warbler	(Syn. no.1555)
<i>A. agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler	(Syn. no.1557, 1558)
<i>A. concinens</i>	Blunt-winged Warbler	By dropping <i>Paddyfield</i> modification of <i>A. agricola</i> (Paddyfield Warbler) unnecessary. (Syn. no.1559, 1560)
<i>A. scirpaceus</i>	Eurasian Reed-Warbler	Qualifier added to a group name. Note: Not definitely an Indian species. (Syn. no.1555a)
<i>A. dumetorum</i>	Blyth’s Reed-Warbler	(Syn. no.1556)
<i>A. arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-Warbler	Name shortened. (Syn. no.1553)
<i>A. orientalis</i>	Oriental Reed-Warbler	Name shortened. Scientific name says <i>orientalis</i> . (Syn. no.1554)
<i>A. stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed-Warbler	Widely know by this name elsewhere. Too many Reed-Warblers with tag <i>Great</i> . (Syn. no.1550-1552, 1561)
<i>A. aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler	(Syn. no.1549)
<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	Note: Some split the species into Booted Warbler <i>H. caligata</i> (Syn. no.1562) and Sykes’s Warbler <i>H. rama</i> (Syn. no.1563).
<i>H. pallida</i>	Olivaceous Warbler	New record for the Indian subcontinent (?) - not accepted by some.
<i>H. languida</i>	Upcher’s Warbler	(Syn. no.1564)
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	Too many tailorbirds with golden heads to be named as such. New name apt as it is restricted to hills. (Syn. no.1541)
<i>O. sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1535-1539)
<i>O. atrogularis</i>	Dark-necked Tailorbird	Neck not really black (dark rather), so old name rejected. Name familiar elsewhere. (Syn. no.1540)
<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	Stoliczka’s Tit-Warbler	Why deprive the credit that was given to Stoliczka. Has historical value. (Syn. no.1633, 1634)
<i>L. elegans</i>	Crested Tit-Warbler	Note: Not definitely an Indian species. (Syn. no.1632)
Note: The Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Syn. no.1572, 1573) has been deleted from the Indian subcontinent checklist. There are doubts about the veracity of the records and also possible wrong identification of <i>P. trochiloides</i> .		
* <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	The more common of the two chiffchaffs. (Syn. no.1574, 1575)
* <i>P. sindianus</i>	Mountain Chiffchaff	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. collybita</i> . (Syn. no.1576)
Note: There has been no uniformity in the use of tag <i>Leaf</i> for the <i>Phylloscopus</i> group. Strictly speaking, all the forty odd species of this group should have the tag <i>Leaf</i> - as should the relevant tags be used for the other broad-based warbler groups (e.g. Reed and Bush), but this has not been followed for various reasons. As members of this group are only migrants to our region, let others have their say with regard to the use of <i>Leaf</i> . Additionally, tags of the subgroups (Willow, Grasshopper and Flycatcher) within these broad groups have been done away with in the new names, which we have followed accordingly.		
<i>P. neglectus</i>	Plain Leaf-Warbler	(Syn. no.1577)
<i>P. fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler	See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1584-1586)
<i>P. fuligiventer</i>	Smoky Warbler	Tag <i>Willow</i> dropped, and conflicts with <i>P. trochilus</i> . (Syn. no.1582, 1583)
* <i>P. affinis</i>	Tickell’s Leaf-Warbler	(Syn. no.1579)
* <i>P. subaffinis</i>	Buff-throated Warbler	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. affinis</i> . See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1580)
<i>P. griseolus</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	Distinctive - it is more yellow below than others. See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1581).
<i>P. schwarzi</i>	Radde’s Warbler	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>P. pulcher</i>	Buff-barred Warbler	Bars not always orange, so buff better. See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1587-1589)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>P. maculipennis</i>	Ashy-throated Warbler	It is the throat, not the face, that is distinctively grey in all the races. See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1597-1599)
* <i>P. chloronotus</i>	Lemon-rumped Warbler	Note: Separate species now from extralimital <i>P. proregulus</i> (Pallas's Leaf Warbler). (Syn. no.1594-1596)
<i>P. subviridis</i>	Brooks's Leaf-Warbler	(Syn. no.1593)
* <i>P. inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler	(Syn. no.1591, 1592)
* <i>P. humei</i>	Hume's Warbler	Note: Some treat <i>humei</i> as conspecific with <i>P. inornatus</i> . (Syn. no.1590)
<i>P. borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1600)
<i>P. trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	<i>Dull Green</i> shortened to <i>Greenish</i> . See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . Note: Some split the species into Greenish Warbler <i>P. trochiloides</i> (Syn. no.1602-1604) and Yellowish-breasted Warbler <i>P. nitidus</i> (Syn. no.1605).
<i>P. tenellipes</i>	Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler	(Syn. no.1605a)
<i>P. magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf-Warbler	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1601)
<i>P. tytleri</i>	Tytler's Leaf-Warbler	As above. (Syn. no.1578)
* <i>P. occipitalis</i>	* Western Crowned Warbler	Not logical to treat <i>Crowned</i> as a group name for only two species, when tags such <i>Grasshopper</i> , <i>Flycatcher</i> , etc., have been done away with, which has many species. So, we have not hyphenated Crowned Warbler, (Syn. no.1606)
* <i>P. coronatus</i>	* Eastern Crowned Warbler	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. occipitalis</i> . See for above species. (Syn. no.1607)
<i>P. reguloides</i>	Blyth's Leaf-Warbler	(Syn. no.1608-1611)
<i>P. cantator</i>	Yellow-vented Warbler	The yellow vent separates it from most other <i>Phylloscopus</i> (the black brow and yellow face do not). See note on use of <i>Leaf</i> . (Syn. no.1612)
<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	* Gold-spectacled Warbler	Tag of <i>Flycatcher</i> dropped. The gold 'spectacle' distinguishing - many species have black brows. Note: 'en' in <i>Golden</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.1614-1615a)
<i>S. xanthoschistos</i>	Grey-hooded Warbler	Grey-headed is used for an American species. Note: Not <i>xanthoschistus</i> . (Syn. no.1616-1619)
<i>S. affinis</i>	White-spectacled Warbler	Tag of <i>Flycatcher</i> dropped. Name acts as an differentiating name to <i>S. burkii</i> . <i>Allied</i> not at all helpful. (Syn. no.1613)
<i>S. poliogenys</i>	Grey-cheeked Warbler	As above. (Syn. no.1620)
<i>S. castaniceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	As above. Only the crown, and not the head, is chestnut in colour. (Syn. no.1621)
<i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	Broad-billed Warbler	Tag of <i>Flycatcher</i> dropped. (Syn. no.1627)
<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	Rufous-faced Warbler	As above. The rufous face is distinguishing. <i>White-throated</i> is a misnomer. (Syn. no.1626)
<i>A. schisticeps</i>	Black-faced Warbler	Tag of <i>Flycatcher</i> dropped. (Syn. no. 1624, 1625)
<i>A. superciliaris</i>	Yellow-bellied Warbler	As above. (Syn. no.1622, 1623)
<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Striated Grassbird	Grassbird used for many species of the subfamily Megalurinae. Grass-Warbler is used (and more applicable) for some species of the subfamily Acrocephalinae. (Syn. no.1548).
<i>Chaetornis striatus</i>	Bristled Grassbird	As above. (Syn. no.1547)
<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	Rufous-rumped Grassbird	As above. Additionally, <i>Large</i> is a misnomer, with <i>Megalurus</i> being so big. (Syn. no.1534)
<i>Schoenicola platyura</i>	Broad-tailed Grassbird	As for <i>M. palustris</i> . (Syn. no.1546)
<i>Garrulax cinereifrons</i>	Ashy-headed Laughingthrush	Already an alternate name. Note: Laughing and thrush combined as it is not a true thrush (Muscicapidae). (Syn. no.1272)
<i>G. albogularis</i>	White-throated Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1273, 1274)
<i>G. leucolophus</i>	White-crested Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1283, 1284)
<i>G. monileger</i>	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	Acts as an opposing name to Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush, a similar looking species. (Syn. no.1275, 1276)
<i>G. pectoralis</i>	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	See for above species. (Syn. no.1277, 1278)
<i>G. striatus</i>	Striated Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1279- 1282)
<i>G. ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1303)
<i>G. nuchalis</i>	Chestnut-backed Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1285)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>G. galbanus</i>	Yellow-throated Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1286)
* <i>G. delesserti</i>	Wynaad Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1287)
* <i>G. gularis</i>	Rufous-vented Laughingthrush	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>G. delesserti</i> . (Syn. no.1288)
<i>G. cineraceus</i>	Moustached Laughingthrush	‘Moustache’ distinctive for the species. (Syn. no.1291)
<i>G. rufogularis</i>	Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1292-1296)
<i>G. ocellatus</i>	Spotted Laughingthrush	Name shortened. Additionally, spots are not only white. (Syn. no.1297-1299)
<i>G. caerulatus</i>	Grey-sided Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1300-1302)
<i>G. merulinus</i>	Spot-breasted Laughingthrush	Minor change, <i>Spotted</i> to <i>Spot</i> . (Syn. no.1304-1305)
<i>G. sannio</i>	White-browed Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1306)
<i>G. cachinnans</i>	Nilgiri Laughingthrush	Endemic to the Nilgiri hills. (Syn. no.1307, 1308)
<i>G. jerdoni</i>	* Jerdon’s Laughingthrush	Specific name after Jerdon, so we suggest it.. Also, the races have grey, or in one case, a mainly white breast, so old (White-breasted) and new (Grey-breasted) names are better avoided. (Syn. no.1309-1311)
<i>G. lineatus</i>	Streaked Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1312-1316)
<i>G. virgatus</i>	Striped Laughingthrush	Former name (Manipur Streaked Laughingthrush) too lengthy and conflicts with <i>G. lineatus</i> . (Syn. no.1317)
<i>G. austeni</i>	Brown-capped Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1318)
<i>G. squamatus</i>	Blue-winged Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1319)
<i>G. subunicolor</i>	Scaly Laughingthrush	Scale-like pattern all over. A few others scaly too, but this name better as it cannot be definitely termed <i>Plain</i> . (Syn. no.1320)
<i>G. elliotii</i>	Elliot’s Laughingthrush	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>G. variegatus</i>	Variegated Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1289, 1290)
<i>G. henrici</i>	* Henri’s Laughingthrush	Name shortened by deleting title <i>Prince</i> . (Syn. no.1321)
<i>G. affinis</i>	Black-faced Laughingthrush	(Syn. no.1322, 1323)
<i>G. erythrocephalus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	Crown chestnut in color, not the whole head as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1324-1330)
<i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	Red-faced Liocichla	Comes under the group of Liocichla. The red ‘face’ very prominent in the species. (Syn. no.1331, 1332)
<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	Abbott’s Babbler	(Syn. no.1167)
<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	Tickell’s Babbler	Buff-breasted unmemorable and confusing - many have buff breasts. Let the existing, ‘non-problematic’ name stay. (Syn. no.1166, 1636a). Note: 1636a was listed as Enigmatic Shortwing <i>Bradypteryx cryptica</i> in <i>Synopsis</i> .
<i>P. albiventre</i>	Spot-throated Babbler	Too many brown coloured babblers to name this as Brown Babber. (Syn. no.1164, 1165)
<i>P. palustre</i>	Marsh Babbler	Name shortened - <i>Spotted</i> unnecessary since there is only one Marsh Babbler. (Syn. no.1160)
<i>P. ruficeps</i>	Puff-throated Babbler	Many babblers are spotted. Named due to its habit of puffing out the throats at times. (Syn. no.1152-1159)
<i>P. fuscocapillum</i>	Brown-capped Babbler	(Syn. no.1161-1163)
<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	Large Scimitar-Babbler	(Syn. no.1185)
* <i>P. erythrocnemis</i>	Spot-breasted Scimitar-Babbler	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. erythrogenys</i> . (Syn. no.1183, 1184 ?)
* <i>P. erythrogenys</i>	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	(Syn. no.1181-1182 ?)
* <i>P. horsfieldii</i>	Indian Scimitar-Babbler	(Syn. no.1172-1177)
* <i>P. schisticeps</i>	White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. horsfieldii</i> . (Syn. no.1168-1171)
<i>P. ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Scimitar-Babbler	Neither old nor new name distinguishing. So, better to let the old name stand. (Syn. no.1178-1180)
<i>P. ochraceiceps</i>	Long-billed Scimitar-Babbler	Bill orange (not red) in some races. The long bill is a notable feature of the bird. (Syn. no.1189-1190)
<i>P. ferruginosus</i>	Coral-billed Scimitar-Babbler	(Syn. no.1186-1188)
<i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	Slender-billed Scimitar-Babbler	(Syn. no.1191, 1192)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Rimator malacoptilus</i>	Long-billed Wren-Babbler	(Syn. no.1193)
<i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	Streaked Wren-Babbler	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1194)
<i>N. epilepidota</i>	Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler	Points out a prominent feature of the species. There are smaller wren-babblers. (Syn. no.1195, 1196)
<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren-Babbler	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1197, 1198)
<i>P. pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren-Babbler	Fits well for this very small species. (Syn. no.1199)
<i>P. immaculata</i>	Nepal Wren-Babbler	New record for the Indian subcontinent - a newly described species.
<i>Spelaeornis caudatus</i>	Rufous-throated Wren-Babbler	Name Tailed Wren-Babbler inappropriate - all are ‘tailed’! <i>Rufous-throated</i> points to a distinctive characteristic. (Syn. no.1200)
<i>S. badeigularis</i>	Mishmi Wren-Babbler	Only known from the Mishmi hills, so very apt. (Syn. no.1201)
<i>S. troglodytoides</i>	Bar-winged Wren-Babbler	Previous name (Long-tailed Spotted Wren-Babbler) too long and confusing. (Syn. no.1205)
<i>S. formosus</i>	Spotted Wren-Babbler	(Syn. no.1206)
<i>S. chocolatinus</i>	* Austen’s Wren-Babbler	Old and new names are not really distinguishing. Better to resort to this sometimes used alternate name. (Syn. no.1203, 1204)
<i>S. longicaudatus</i>	Tawny-breasted Wren-Babbler	An apt name. Long ‘tail’ present in a few other ‘long-tailed’ Wren-Babblers. (Syn. no.1202)
<i>Sphenocichla humei</i>	Wedge-billed Wren-Babbler	Comes under the Wren-Babbler group. (Syn. no.1207, 1208)
<i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted Babbler	The ‘front’ is rufous, not red. Note: Some split the species into Buff-chested Babbler <i>S. ambigua</i> and Rufous-fronted Babbler <i>S. rufifrons</i> . If valid, our species is the Buff-chested Babbler . (Syn. no.1209)
<i>S. ruficeps</i>	Rufous-capped Babbler	Crown, and not the head (as old name denotes), is rufous. (Syn. no.1210)
<i>S. pyrrhops</i>	Black-chinned Babbler	Bill is not red (but dark brown) as the old name suggests. Black chin is present only in this species. (Syn. no.1211)
<i>S. chrysaea</i>	Golden Babbler	Bird is golden all over, not only on head as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1212, 1213)
<i>S. nigriceps</i>	Grey-throated Babbler	Throat is grey, not black as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1214-1217)
<i>S. oglei</i>	Austen’s Babbler	Why take away the credit that was given to Godwin-Austen, a major pioneer in the region? (Syn. no.1218)
<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	Tawny-bellied Babbler	Belly tawny, not rufous as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1219-1223)
<i>Rhopocichla atriceps</i>	Dark-fronted Babbler	Head not black in all the races. This name suits all the forms. (Syn. no.1224-1227)
<i>Macronous gularis</i>	Striped Tit-Babbler	Comes under the Tit-Babblers group. Widely used name. (Syn. no.1228)
<i>Timalia pileata</i>	Chestnut-capped Babbler	Crown chestnut in colour, not red. (Syn. no.1229)
<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow-eyed Babbler	(Syn. no.1230-1232)
<i>C. altirostre</i>	Jerdon’s Babbler	(Syn. no.1233, 1234)
<i>Turdoides nipalensis</i>	Spiny Babbler	(Syn. no.1269)
<i>T. caudatus</i>	Common Babbler	(Syn. no.1253, 1254)
<i>T. earlei</i>	Striated Babbler	(Syn. no.1255, 1256)
<i>T. longirostris</i>	Slender-billed Babbler	(Syn. no.1257)
<i>T. malcolmi</i>	Large Grey Babbler	(Syn. no.1258)
<i>T. subrufus</i>	Rufous Babbler	(Syn. no.1259, 1260)
<i>T. striatus</i>	Jungle Babbler	(Syn. no.1261-1265)
<i>T. rufescens</i>	* Ceylon Babbler	Endemic to Sri Lanka. Bill is bright yellow, and not orange as the new name suggests. <i>Rufous</i> deleted, otherwise <i>T. subrufus</i> will need an additional qualifier. Ceylon retained, instead of Sri Lanka - see text. (Syn. no.1266)
<i>T. affinis</i>	* Pale-capped Babbler	A few other species have yellow bills, so new name not suited. Crown, rather than the head, is whitish. <i>Pale</i> , instead of <i>White</i> , more appropriate as the crown is not always white. (Syn. no.1267, 1268)
<i>Babax lanceolatus</i>	Chinese Babax	(Syn. no.1270)
<i>B. waddelli</i>	Giant Babax	Additional qualifier of <i>Tibetan</i> unnecessary as there is only one Giant Babax. (Syn. no.1271)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	* Silver-eared Leiothrix	It should have the group name Leiothrix (in use earlier) as for the species below. If to be called Mesia, then qualifier <i>Silver-eared</i> unnecessary as there will be only one Mesia. (Syn. no.1333-1334)
<i>L. lutea</i>	Red-billed Leiothrix	If <i>L. argentauris</i> is called Mesia, then <i>Red-billed</i> unnecessary as there will be only one Leiothrix. (Syn. no.1335-1337)
<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	Cutia	There is only one Cutia worldwide, so no qualifier or group name necessary. (Syn. no.1339)
<i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	Rufous-bellied Shrike-Babbler	Appropriate and in widespread use. The male of <i>P. flaviscapis</i> has also a black head. (Syn. no.1340)
<i>P. flaviscapis</i>	White-browed Shrike-Babbler	White-brow present in both sexes. The patch on the wing is chestnut and not red anyway. (Syn. no.1341)
<i>P. xanthochlorus</i>	Green Shrike-Babbler	(Syn. no.1342-1344)
<i>P. melanotis</i>	Chestnut-throated Shrike-Babbler	Appropriate. Points out a significant difference with the species below. (Syn. no.1345)
<i>P. aenobarbus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Shrike-Babbler	(Syn. no.1346)
<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler	The white of head extends to the neck, so white-hooded more appropriate. Not grouped with, nor does it look like a Shrike-Babbler of the <i>Pteruthius</i> genus. (Syn. no.1347)
<i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	Rusty-fronted Barwing	This character distinguishes it well from the other barwings. Others have ‘spectacles’ too. (Syn. no.1348-1351)
<i>A. nipalensis</i>	Hoary-throated Barwing	It is the throat , and not the bird, that is hoary. (Syn. no.1352, 1353)
<i>A. waldeni</i>	Streak-throated Barwing	Helps differentiate it easily from <i>A. nipalensis</i> . (Syn. no.1354-1356)
<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	Blue-winged Minla	Belongs to the Minla group. (Syn. no.1362)
<i>M. strigula</i>	Chestnut-tailed Minla	Belongs to the Minla group. Chestnut of tail present in all the races - unlike the bars on the throat. (Syn. no.1358-1361)
<i>M. ignotincta</i>	Red-tailed Minla	(Syn. no.1357)
<i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	Gold-breasted Fulvetta	Belongs to the Fulvetta group. Note: No need for ‘en’ in <i>Gold</i> . (Syn. no.1376, 1377)
<i>A. cinerea</i>	Yellow-throated Fulvetta	Belongs to the Fulvetta group. Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1378)
<i>A. castaneiceps</i>	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	Only the crown is reddish. <i>A. rufogularis</i> has also a reddish crown. The <i>rufous-wing</i> is unique among fulvettas. (Syn. no.1379)
<i>A. vinipectus</i>	White-browed Fulvetta	Belongs to the Fulvetta group. (Syn. no.1380-1383)
<i>A. striaticollis</i>	Chinese Fulvetta	Belongs to the Fulvetta group. Largely confined to China and Tibet. Note: Not positively recorded in the Indian subcontinent. (Syn. no.1385a)
* <i>A. cinereiceps</i>	Streak-throated Fulvetta	(Syn. no. 1385)
* <i>A. ludlowi</i>	Brown-throated Fulvetta	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>A. cinereiceps</i> . (Syn. no. 1384)
<i>A. rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated Fulvetta	Throat rufous, not red in colour. (Syn. no.1386, 1387)
* <i>A. dubia</i>	Rusty-capped Fulvetta	Only the crown, not the head, is rusty or rufous. Note: This species has replaced Dusky Fulvetta <i>A. brunnea</i> . (Sy.no.1388) of Ripley’s <i>Synopsis</i> . See Inskipp <i>et .al</i> (1996) for details.
<i>A. poioicephala</i>	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	The brown cheeks are the best feature to separate it from Grey-cheeked Fulvetta <i>A. morrisonia</i> . (Syn. no.1389-1391)
<i>A. nipalensis</i>	Nepal Fulvetta	Belongs to the Fulvetta group. (Syn. no.1392-1394)
<i>Heterophasia annectans</i>	Rufous-backed Sibia	The back is too pale in some races to be called <i>Chestnut</i> . (Syn. no.1395)
<i>H. capistrata</i>	Rufous Sibia	The bird is predominantly rufous in colour. Black ‘cap’ (basis of old name) present in other species too. (Syn. no.1396-1398)
<i>H. gracilis</i>	Grey Sibia	(Syn. no.1399)
<i>H. pulchella</i>	Beautiful Sibia	(Syn. no.1400)
<i>H. picaoides</i>	Long-tailed Sibia	(Syn. no.1401)
<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	* Rufous-eared Yuhina	Neither existing names appropriate for the races. The rufous ‘ear’ is a more noticeable feature, especially in races where it is more clear. (Syn. no.1363-1365)
<i>Y. bakeri</i>	White-naped Yuhina	(Syn. no.1366)
<i>Y. flavicollis</i>	Whiskered Yuhina	The black ‘whiskers’ much more prominent than the rusty yellow nuchal collar. (Syn. no.1367-1370)
<i>Y. gularis</i>	Stripe-throated Yuhina	(Syn. no.1371, 1372)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>Y. occipitalis</i>	Rufous-vented Yuhina	(Syn. no.1373)
<i>Y. nigrimenta</i>	Black-chinned Yuhina	(Syn. no.1374)
<i>Y. zantholeuca</i>	White-bellied Yuhina	(Syn. no.1375)
<i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>	* Myzornis	<i>Firetailed</i> unnecessary as there is only one Myzornis worldwide. (Syn. no.1338)
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Reedling	Not a Tit-babbler and does not look like a typical parrotbill, so better opt for alternate name Reedling. No need for qualifier <i>Bearded</i> as there is only one Reedling. (Syn. no.1235)
<i>Conostoma oemodium</i>	Great Parrotbill	(Syn. no.1236)
<i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	Brown Parrotbill	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1237)
<i>P. gularis</i>	Grey-headed Parrotbill	(Syn. no.1249, 1250)
<i>P. flavirostris</i>	Black-breasted Parrotbill	Name has to change as the Orange Suthora was renamed Black-throated Parrotbill. Name corresponds well to the very similar species below. (Syn. no.1251)
<i>P. guttaticollis</i>	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	Spots on breast more prominent than the drab white of throat (basis of old name). (Syn. no.1252)
<i>P. fulvifrons</i>	Fulvous-fronted Parrotbill	Grouped under Parrotbill. Why drop <i>fronted</i> ? Well established. (Syn. no.1238, 1239)
<i>P. nipalensis</i>	Black-throated Parrotbill	Grouped under Parrotbill. A more apt name - most Parrotbills are orangish (basis of the old name). (Syn. no.1239a-1244)
<i>P. atrosuperciliaris</i>	* Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill	Head is rufous, not red. The rufous head of this and the species below are conspicuous. Black-brow not present in all the races, and present in other parrotbills also. Name used in some publications. (Syn. no.1245, 1246)
<i>P. ruficeps</i>	* Greater Rufous-headed Parrotbill	See for above similar smaller species. Name used in some publications. (Syn. no.1247, 1248)
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>S. communis</i>	Greater Whitethroat	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1566)
<i>S. curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	(Syn. no.1567-1570). Note: Some split the species into Lesser Whitethroat <i>S. curruca</i> (1567-1568), Hume's Whitethroat <i>C. althaea</i> (Syn. no.1570) and Small Whitethroat <i>S. minula</i> (Syn. no.1569).
<i>S. nana</i>	Desert Warbler	(Syn. no.1571)
<i>S. nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	(Syn. no.1564a)
<i>S. hortensis</i>	Orphean Warbler	(Syn. no.1565)
<i>S. mystacea</i>	Menetries's Warbler	(Syn. no.1571a)
Alaudidae		
* <i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Singing Bush-Lark	Tag of <i>Bush</i> defines its habitat well. Note: Separate species now from <i>M. javanica</i> (Australasian Bush-Lark) (Syn. no.872)
<i>M. erythroptera</i>	Redwinged Bush-Lark	Well known for this Indian endemic. Use of Bush-Lark avoids conflict with Red-winged Lark <i>M. hypermetra</i> . (Syn. no.875-877)
<i>M. assamica</i>	Rufous-winged Bush-Lark	Use of Bush-Lark defines its habitat well. Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.873, 874)
<i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i>	Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark	Resemblance to a sparrow, not finch, striking. Sparrow-Lark more widely used for this genus. (Syn. no.879)
<i>E. grisea</i>	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	Same as above. (Syn. no.878)
<i>Ammomanes cincturus</i>	Bar-tailed Lark	Use of qualifier <i>Desert</i> unnecessary and will necessitate additional qualifier for <i>A. deserti</i> . (Syn. no.881)
<i>A. phoenicurus</i>	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Finch</i> dropped to bring it in line with naming style of its congeners. (Syn. no.882, 883)
<i>A. deserti</i>	Desert Lark	Name shortened. Widespread usage and apt. (Syn. no.880)
<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	Qualifier added to a group (Hoopoe-Lark) name. (Syn. no.884)
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Bimaculated Lark	<i>Calandra</i> is not used as a group name for the genus. (Syn. no.892)
<i>M. maxima</i>	Tibetan Lark	Name shortened. Bill is not long - it is rather thick. <i>Long-billed</i> is used for an African species. (Syn. no.893, 894)
* <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	Note: Separate species now from extralimital <i>C. cinerea</i> (Red-capped Lark). (Syn. no.885, 886)
<i>C. acutirostris</i>	Hume's Short-toed Lark	Comes under the Short-toed Lark group. (Syn. no.887, 888)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
* <i>C. rufescens</i>	Lesser Short-toed Lark	(Syn. no.888a)
* <i>C. cheleensis</i>	Asian Short-toed Lark	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. rufescens</i> . (Syn. no.888b)
<i>C. raytal</i>	Sand Short-toed Lark	Ideally needs the group name to match with its congeners. (Syn. no.889-891)
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	(Syn. no.898-900)
<i>G. malabarica</i>	Malabar Lark	There is only one Malabar Lark, so additional qualifier <i>Crested</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.901)
<i>G. deva</i>	Sykes's Lark	Justification similar as for above species. (Syn. no.902)
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.903, 903a)
<i>A. gulgula</i>	Eastern Skylark	A less controversial name than <i>Oriental</i> - <i>Oriental</i> contradicts <i>Eurasian</i> . (Syn. no.904-909)
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	(Syn. no.895-897)
Nectariniidae		
<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	(Syn. no.1892-1894)
<i>D. chrysorrheum</i>	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	(Syn. no.1895)
<i>D. melanoxanthum</i>	Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker	(Syn. no.1896)
<i>D. vincens</i>	Legge's Flowerpecker	Name commemorates an important early Sri Lankan ornithologist. Part of history - let it stay. (Syn. no.1897)
<i>D. trigonostigma</i>	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	(Syn. no.1898)
<i>D. erythrorhynchos</i>	Tickell's Flowerpecker	An established name without flaws for a near-endemic. Note: Not <i>erythrorhynchos</i> (Syn. no.1899, 1900)
<i>D. concolor</i>	Plain Flowerpecker	Name shortened - <i>coloured</i> in <i>Plain</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.1901,-1903)
<i>D. ignipectus</i>	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1905)
<i>D. cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	(Syn. no.1904)
<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	(Syn. no.1906)
<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	Purple-rumped Sunbird	(Syn. no.1907, 1908)
<i>N. minima</i>	Small Sunbird	Size more distinctive than colour of back. Familiar name for an Indian endemic - let us have our say! (Syn. no.1909)
<i>N. sperata</i>	Van Hasselt's Sunbird	An established name without flaws. Many sunbirds have purple throats. (Syn. no.1910)
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	(Syn. no.1913-1915)
<i>N. asiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	(Syn. no.1916-1918)
<i>N. lotenia</i>	Loten's Sunbird	Well known. An Indian endemic - let us have the say! (Syn. no.1911, 1912)
<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	Mrs. Gould's Sunbird	<i>Mrs.</i> is necessary to let people know that it was named after her and not John Gould. (Syn. no.1919-1921)
<i>A. nipalensis</i>	Green-tailed Sunbird	Not endemic to Nepal. Many sunbirds have yellow rumps, but note, <i>A. siparaja</i> also has a green tail. (Syn. no.1922-1924)
<i>A. saturata</i>	Black-throated Sunbird	Applies better to all the races. The belly is not black (basis for old name) in some races. (Syn. no.1925, 1926)
<i>A. siparaja</i>	Crimson Sunbird	The bird is to a large extent crimson in colour. Well established extralimittally. (Syn. no.1927-1929a)
<i>A. ignicauda</i>	Fire-tailed Sunbird	(Syn. no.1930)
<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spiderhunter	Note: Not <i>longirostris</i> (Syn. no.1931)
<i>A. magna</i>	Streaked Spiderhunter	(Syn. no.1932)
Passeridae		
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	(Syn. no.1938-1939a)
<i>P. hispaniolensis</i>	Spanish Sparrow	(Syn. no.1940)
<i>P. pyrrhonotus</i>	Sind Sparrow	Name shortened - <i>Jungle</i> unnecessary. (Syn. no.1945)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>P. rutilans</i>	Russet Sparrow	A russet (reddish-brown), rather than cinnamon (yellowish-brown) coloured bird. (Syn. no.1946, 1947)
<i>P. moabiticus</i>	Dead Sea Sparrow	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1947a)
<i>P. montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Qualifier <i>Eurasian</i> necessary to differentiate from American Tree Sparrow. Note: Tree Sparrow is not a group name, so no hyphen. (Syn. no.1941-1944)
<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	Belongs to the Petronia group. <i>Yellow-throated</i> is used for an African species. The chestnut in the wings is more prominent than the yellow spot of the throat. <i>P. petronia</i> also has yellow on the throat (Syn. no.1948, 1949)
<i>P. petronia</i>	* Rock Petronia	Should have the group name (Petronia) as for the rest of its congeners Name in used in some publications. (Syn. no.1950)
<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	White-winged Snowfinch	Has more white in wings than other snowfinches. Note: No definite records from Indian limits. (Syn. no.1951)
<i>M. adamsi</i>	* Adam’s Snowfinch	Neither is it restricted to Tibet, nor is <i>Black-winged</i> appropriate. Name in use in some publications. (Syn. no.1952)
<i>Pyrgilauda taczanowskii</i>	White-rumped Snowfinch	White rump present only in this species. (Syn. no.1953)
Note: The Pere David’s Snowfinch or Small Snowfinch <i>P. davidiana</i> (Syn. no.1956) has been deleted from the Indian subcontinent checklist, as there are doubts about the veracity of the record.		
<i>P. ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Snowfinch	Neck rufous, not red as the old name suggests. (Syn. no.1954)
<i>P. blanfordi</i>	Plain-backed Snowfinch	The only snowfinch with a plain coloured back. (Syn. no.1955)
<i>Dendronanthus indica</i>	Forest Wagtail	(Syn. no.1874)
<i>Motacilla. alba</i>	White Wagtail	Already an alternate name of worldwide usage. (Syn. no.1885-1890)
<i>M. maderaspatensis</i>	Large Pied Wagtail	A very clear-cut pied bird. Qualifier <i>Large</i> necessary to differentiate from African Pied Wagtail. White-brow (basis of new name) present in Grey and Forest wagtails. Another ideal name would be Indian Pied Wagtail as it is endemic to the Indian subcontinent. (Syn. no.1891)
<i>M. citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	Better than <i>Yellow-headed</i> since <i>M. flava</i> also has a yellow head. (Syn. no.1881-1883)
<i>M. flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Note: Taxonomy of this group is complex and requires further research. Some give specific status to <i>lutea</i> (1877) and <i>taivana</i> (1880). (Syn. no.1875-1880)
<i>M. cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	(Syn. no.1884)
* <i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard’s Pipit	Note: Separate species now from <i>A. novaeseelandiae</i> (Australasian Pipit). (Syn. no.1857)
* <i>A. rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit	Note: It was earlier treated (with <i>richardi</i>) as a race of <i>A. novaeseelandiae</i> in <i>Synopsis</i> . (Syn. no.1858-1860)
<i>A. campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	(Syn. no.1861, 1862)
<i>A. godlewskii</i>	Blyth’s Pipit	(Syn. no.1863)
<i>A. similis</i>	Long-billed Pipit	Birds in the western part of its range are not brown and this name is in widespread use there. (Syn. no.1866-1869)
<i>A. trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	(Syn. no.1854, 1855)
<i>A. hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	Name helps to differentiate this species easily from other pipits. (Syn. no.1852, 1853)
<i>A. pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	(Syn. no.1856)
<i>A. cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	(Syn. no.1864)
<i>A. roseatus</i>	Rosy Pipit	Vinaceous and rosy have the same meaning. More known by this name elsewhere. (Syn. no.1865)
* <i>A. spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	(Syn. no.1871)
* <i>A. rubescens</i>	Buff-bellied Pipit	Note: Was earlier treated as a conspecific with <i>S. spinoletta</i> . (Syn. no.1872)
<i>A. sylvanus</i>	Upland Pipit	(Syn. no.1873)
<i>A. nilghiriensis</i>	Nilgiri Pipit	(Syn. no.1870)
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Alpine Accentor	(Syn. no.1777-1779)
<i>P. himalayana</i>	Altai Accentor	Apt name - breeds in the Altai - only winters in the Himalayas. (Syn. no.1780)
<i>P. rubeculoides</i>	Robin Accentor	(Syn. no.1781)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>P. strophciata</i>	Rufous-breasted Accentor	(Syn. no.1782, 1783)
Note: The Siberian Accentor <i>P. montanella</i> (Syn. no.1787a) has been deleted from the Indian subcontinent checklist as there are doubts about the veracity of the record.		
* <i>P. ocularis</i>	Radde's Accentor	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>P. fulvescens</i> . (Syn. no.1785a)
* <i>P. fulvescens</i>	Brown Accentor	(Syn. no.1784, 1785)
<i>P. atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	(Syn. no.1786, 1787)
<i>P. immaculata</i>	Maroon-backed Accentor	(Syn. no.1788)
<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	Black-breasted Weaver	Breast, and not throat (as old name denotes), is always black. (Syn. no.1961)
<i>P. manyar</i>	Streaked Weaver	Already an alternate name, and shortened. (Syn. no.1962, 1963)
<i>P. philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	Group name added. (Syn. no.1957-1959)
<i>P. megarhynchus</i>	Finn's Weaver	Proper group name (Weaver, not Baya) added. Not Yellow Weaver, since so many are yellow. (Syn. no.1960, 1960a)
<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red Munia	Avadavat is a corrupted name of Ahmedabad. There are only three <i>Amandava</i> species, of which one is call Zebra Waxbill (not Avadavet). So better to use Munia, which is easier to say and is already used in the Indian subcontinent. (Syn. no.1964)
<i>A. formosa</i>	Green Munia	As above. (Syn. no.1965)
<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	* Plain Munia	Should have the group name Munia. Except for two species of the genus, the 30 odd members have the tag Munia (not Silverbill). Name proposed is a modified name used by Jerdon - <i>brown</i> deleted since underparts are whitish. Appropriate. <i>White-throated</i> inappropriate as the white is all over the under parts in Indian birds. (Syn. no.1966)
<i>L. striata</i>	White-rumped Munia	Rump, not the back, is white. (Syn. no.1967-1970)
<i>L. kelaarti</i>	Hill Munia	Both <i>Rufous-bellied</i> and <i>Black-throated</i> inappropriate. This alternate name clearly defines its habitat. (Syn. no.1971-1973)
<i>L. punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	A more apt name than the old name Spotted Munia, as only the breast is spotted. (Syn. no.1974, 1975)
<i>L. malacca</i>	Black-headed Munia	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.1976-1978)
<i>L. oryzivora</i>	Java Sparrow	(Syn. no.1978a)
Fringillidae		
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Common Chaffinch	Note: The necessity of a qualifier will depend on what name is used for <i>F. teydae</i> . If Blue Chaffinch, necessary; if Teydefinck, no need. (Syn. no.1979).
<i>F. montifringilla</i>	Brambling	(Syn. no.1980)
<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fire-fronted Serin	Comes under the Serin group. Forehead scarlet-orange, not golden. (Syn. no.1998)
* <i>C. spinoides</i>	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	(Syn. no.1990, 1992)
* <i>C. ambigua</i>	Black-headed Greenfinch	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>C. spinoides</i> . (Syn. no.1991)
<i>C. spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>Carduelis thibetana</i>	Tibetan Siskin	Note: Affinities unclear, whether Siskin or Serin - see Inskipp <i>et. al</i> (1996). (Syn. no.1993)
<i>C. carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	Qualifier added to a group name. In long use and apt. (Syn. no.1987, 1988, -- 1889 deleted?)
<i>C. flavirostris</i>	Twite	(Syn. no.1995, 1996)
<i>C. cannabina</i>	Eurasian Linnet	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.1994)
<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Hodgson's Mountain-Finch	An established name without flaws - why change it? (Syn. no.1999, 2000)
<i>L. brandti</i>	Brandt's Mountain-Finch	As above. (Syn. no.2001-2005)
<i>Callacanthis burtoni</i>	Spectacled Finch	'Spectacles' very prominent. New name suits both the sexes well also. (Syn. no.1997)
<i>Rhodopechys sanguinea</i>	Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Desert</i> unnecessary and its non-use avoids conflict with <i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i> . (Syn. no.2009)
<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>	Trumpeter Finch	Not a Bullfinch. (Syn. no.2006)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>B. mongolicus</i>	Mongolian Finch	Dropping <i>Trumpeter</i> avoids conflict with <i>Bucanetes githaginea</i> . (Syn. no.2007)
<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	Desert Finch	Name shortened. Widely familiar and apt. (Syn. no.2008)
<i>Carpodacus rubescens</i>	Blanford's Rosefinch	An established name without flaws. <i>Crimson</i> not very informative or very correct for this bird. (Syn. no.2016)
<i>C. nipalensis</i>	Dark-breasted Rosefinch	Not restricted to Nepal. The contrasting dark breast helps to identify the species. (Syn. no.2014, 2015)
<i>C. erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	Already an alternate name. (Syn. no.2010-2013)
<i>C. pulcherrimus</i>	Beautiful Rosefinch	(Syn. no.2023, 2024)
<i>C. rodochrous</i>	Pink-browed Rosefinch	Note: Not <i>rhodochrous</i> . (Syn. no.2017)
<i>C. vinaceus</i>	Vinaceous Rosefinch	(Syn. no.2017a)
<i>C. edwardsii</i>	Dark-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Large</i> unsuitable as it is not really large. One of the few (male) rosefinches with a dark rump. (Syn. no.2025)
<i>C. trifasciatus</i>	Three-banded Rosefinch	(Syn. no.2026)
<i>C. rodopeplus</i>	Spotwinged Rosefinch	Already an alternate name. Apt and unique. (Syn. no.2019)
<i>C. thura</i>	White-browed Rosefinch	(Syn. no.2020-2022)
<i>C. rhodochlamys</i>	Red-mantled Rosefinch	(Syn. no.2018)
<i>C. rubicilloides</i>	Eastern Great Rosefinch	This and the species below are similar in size, colour and appearance - their similarity needs to be stressed. (Syn. no.2028)
<i>C. rubicilla</i>	* Western Great Rosefinch	Existing name with <i>Western</i> added. See remarks for the above species. (Syn. no.2027)
<i>C. puniceus</i>	Red-breasted Rosefinch	Adequate, no need for change as new name (<i>Red-fronted</i>) not in any way better. (Syn. no.2029-2031)
<i>Propyrrhula subhimachala</i>	Crimson-browed Finch	The crimson brow is very broad and prominent in the male. (Syn. no.2033)
<i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	Scarlet Finch	(Syn. no.2034)
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	Qualifier added to a group name. (Syn. no.2032)
<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	Brown Bullfinch	(Syn. no.2036, 2037)
<i>P. aurantiaca</i>	Orange Bullfinch	(Syn. no.2040)
<i>P. erythrocephala</i>	Red-headed Bullfinch	(Syn. no.2039)
<i>P. erythaca</i>	Grey-headed Bullfinch	Name acts as a differentiating name to similar looking Red-headed Bullfinch. A widely used name elsewhere. (Syn. no.2038)
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	(Syn. no.1981)
<i>Mycerobas icteroides</i>	* Western Black and Yellow Grosbeak	The male of this and the species below are almost identical. Their similarity needs to be stressed. (Syn. no.1982)
<i>M. affinis</i>	* Eastern Black and Yellow Grosbeak	See for above species. Old name <i>Allied</i> was probably meant to show its affinity to the above species. (Syn. no.1983)
<i>M. melanozanthos</i>	Spot-winged Grosbeak	Minor change, easier to say than <i>Spotted-winged</i> . (Syn. no.1986)
<i>M. carripes</i>	White-winged Grosbeak	(Syn. no.1984, 1985)
<i>Pyrrhoptes epauletta</i>	Gold-naped Finch	Only part of the crown and nape are golden - not the whole head. (Syn. no.2035)
<i>Melophus lathami</i>	Crested Bunting	(Syn. no.2060)
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	New record for the Indian subcontinent.
<i>E. leucocephalus</i>	Pine Bunting	(Syn. no.2042)
* <i>E. cia</i>	Rock Bunting	(Syn. no.2051, 2052, 2054)
* <i>E. godlewskii</i>	Godlewski's Bunting	Note: Was earlier treated as conspecific with <i>E. cia</i> . (Syn. no.2053)
<i>E. buechani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	(Syn. no.2050)
<i>E. hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	(Syn. no.2049)
<i>E. stewarti</i>	White-capped Bunting	Though the crown is grey, it wears off to white (due to abrasion). Familiar and more or less appropriate. (Syn. no.2048)
<i>E. striolata</i>	Striolated Bunting	Specific name says <i>striolata</i> - the male is striolated. Does not frequent houses as the new name suggests. (Syn. no.2057)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	JUSTIFICATION
<i>E. fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared Bunting	The chestnut auriculars are unique for the species. Grey head present in a few other birds. (Syn. no.2055, 2055a)
<i>E. pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	(Syn. no.2056)
<i>E. aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	(Syn. no.2046)
<i>E. rutila</i>	Chestnut Bunting	(Syn. no.2045)
<i>E. melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	(Syn. no.2043)
<i>E. bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	(Syn. no.2044)
<i>E. spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting	(Syn. no.2047)
<i>E. schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	A well known alternate name. (Syn. no. 2058, 2059)
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	(Syn. no.2041)

Key to the Table

1. Common names (bold)

: i) Names that did not undergo change - from names of Indian subcontinent publications, or
ii) have occurred as a result of reconsideration of its taxonomic status.
2. Common names (bold), with asterisk

: The cases cited above, but where we/respondents have suggested change.
3. Common names (not bold) name(s).

: The names that have undergone change. The name given is the one shortlisted by us/respondents, either from the old or new
4. Common names (not bold) with asterisk

: A name selected from early books, outside publications, or newly coined by us/respondents.
5. Scientific name with asterisk

: Cases where taxonomic reconsideration of species/subspecies have occurred.

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